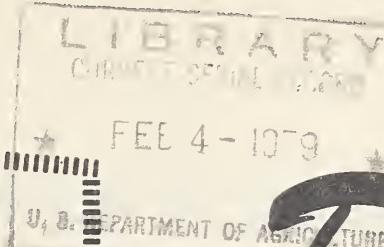


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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

JANUARY 1959

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-November agricultural exports this year 6 percent under last year.

U. S. exports of farm products during the first 5 months of fiscal year 1959 (the year ending next June 30) are estimated at \$1,600 million, 6 percent under 1958's \$1,702 million. November 1958 exports are estimated at \$340 million compared with \$369 million in November 1957 and \$358 million in October 1958.

U. S. Agricultural Exports
July-November 1957 and 1958

Commodity	: 1957	: 1958	1/	: Chg.
		\$ Million		%
Cotton	321	190		-41
Grains & feeds 2/	515	590		+15
Wheat & flour 2/	284	280		- 1
Feed grains 2/ 3/	151	215		+42
Rice, milled 2/	40	50		+25
Tobacco, unmfd.	197	205		+ 4
Veg. oils & seeds 2/	182	170		- 7
Soybeans	104	95		- 9
Ed. veg. oils 2/ 4/	38	50		+32
Fruits & preps.	113	110		- 3
Vegetables & preps. 2/	49	55		+12
Animals & products 2/	214	195		- 9
Fats & oils	70	62		-11
Meats & products	38	40		+ 5
Hides & skins	29	20		-31
Dairy products 2/	53	40		-25
Private relief 5/	61	50		-10
Other 2/	50	35		-30
TOTAL	1,702	1,600		- 6

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Excludes products. 4/ Cottonseed and soybean. 5/ Mostly CCC donations.

Cotton predominates in fiscal year export decline. By far the largest reduction in exports has occurred in cotton: The July-November 1958 dollar drop from a year earlier was \$131 million, equivalent to an amount one-third greater than the net \$102 million decrease for all farm product exports. July-November cotton exports estimated at \$190 million in 1958 were valued 41 percent under the \$321 million in 1957.

Dairy products also contributed to smaller exports. July-November exports of dairy products, exclusive of USDA donations, are estimated at \$40 million in 1958 compared with \$53 million in 1957. The 25 percent decline is attributed mainly to smaller shipments of evaporated milk, nonfat dry milk, dried whole milk, and cheese.

Smaller declines in other export items. Declines of less than \$10 million occurred in July-November

exports of wheat, soybeans, flaxseed, lard, tallow, and hides and skins. Although there was a smaller value for wheat, the volume exported was slightly larger.

Feed grains show impressive export gains. Feed grain exports--oats, barley, corn, and sorghum grains, excluding products--increased from \$151 million in July-November 1957 to an estimated \$215 million in July-November 1958. Most impressive gainers were barley and sorghum grains.

Edible vegetable oil exports also rise. Shipments of soybean and cotton-seed oils in July-November rose from \$38 million in 1957 to an estimated \$50 million in 1958.

Smaller increases in other export items. Increases amounting to \$10 million or less occurred in exports of the commodities rye, rice, and tobacco, and of the meat and vegetable groups. The value gain for tobacco brought the 5-month total to more than \$200 million.

July-November exports at \$3.8 billion annual rate. Agricultural exports in the July-November period this fiscal year were at the annual rate of \$3.8 billion, which compares with the actual export total of \$4 billion in fiscal year 1958.

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COTTON Monthly cotton shipments this season still far behind 1957 levels.

November 1958 cotton exports are estimated at 300 thousand running bales, 226 thousand under the November 1957 figure. During the first 4 months of the season (August-November), an estimated 900 thousand bales were shipped this season contrasted with 1,724 thousand last season. Although some strengthening in consumer demand abroad may be expected in the second half of the season, U. S. exports may do well to reach 4 million bales this season.

Cutbacks in consumption and imports and some drawdown in stocks are expected in such major importing countries as Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, and others. A factor of some importance, particularly for Japan and India, is the increasing competition from Communist China in overseas textile trade.

World cotton trade is estimated at about 13 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), more than 1 million less than in 1957-58. The U. S. share may fall to around 30 percent from 42 percent in 1957-58.

GRAINS Wheat exports holding steady. November 1958 wheat exports, including grain equivalent of flour and excluding USDA private welfare donations, are estimated at 31 million bushels. Although 5 million bushels under October 1958 shipments, the November 1958 volume was 1 million above November 1957. The rise was accounted for by increased grain exports. For July-November, the exports were 161 million bushels in the 1958-59 season and 159 million in the 1957-58 season. A larger proportion of lower priced wheat this season resulted in a \$4 million smaller value.

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

January 7, 1959

Ten Western European countries (the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) made their currencies externally convertible effective December 29, 1958. As a result, each country allows foreign individuals, firms, or governments to freely convert currency earnings into any other currency. Freedom of conversion does not apply to residents of individual countries. External convertibility removes one of the bases for discrimination against imports from the dollar area and should facilitate an expansion of U. S. trade.

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Six Western European countries (West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg)--comprising the European Economic Community--on January 1 took the first step toward gradual removal of all tariffs among themselves. January 1, 1957 rates were reduced by 10 percent, and bilateral quotas were converted into "global quotas" applied without discrimination to all member states. These adjustments are internal and relate to trade relations among the Six.

The beginning of gradual external tariff adjustments is not scheduled until January 1, 1962. Certain of the current internal tariff adjustments are to be extended provisionally to all countries now entitled to most-favored-nation treatment, including the United States. However, there were few, if any, tariff reductions on imports of agricultural products from the United States.

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Argentina undertook a program in December to revive her economy and particularly her trade. The peso was devalued and will be permitted to fluctuate freely. This should encourage production for export. In addition, import restrictions and a complicated system of export controls were virtually abolished, except for import taxes on nonessential goods. The foreign exchange market will be bolstered initially by dollar loans totaling \$329 million from the International Monetary Fund, the U. S. Government, and a group of private U. S. banks. Exchange and payments stability should gradually result in reviving market opportunities for products imported from the United States.

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France devalued the franc from 420 to 493.7 per U. S. dollar, effective December 27, 1958. The devaluation applies to all types of transactions and will make French exports lower priced and imports more expensive.

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The United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs met January 5 and 6 in Ottawa. There was a friendly exchange of views, and progress was made in furthering good trade relations between the 2 countries. Two decisions are of special interest to U. S. agriculture:

(1) Agreement to hold quarterly consultations on U. S. grain disposal programs. (2) Agreement to consult on recent Canadian restrictions on food imports.

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Competition for world markets in food and feed in 1958-59 is being accentuated by the export policies of the Soviet Union and Mainland China. Unusually good harvests in these countries (particularly wheat, rice, and soybeans) accounted for a substantial part of the increase in world crop production this year. Both countries appear to be in a position to export more this year than last.

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Three new Title I Public Law 480 agreements were announced late in December:

- * Finland--\$4 million for cotton, tobacco, and fresh lemons.
- * United Arab Republic--\$24.9 million for wheat and wheat flour.
- * Yugoslavia--\$94.8 million for wheat, cotton, soybean or cottonseed oil, and dry edible beans.

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USDA has issued a Title I Public Law 480 purchase authorization to Turkey for approximately 6.9 million pounds of whole, frozen, ready-to-cook poultry (chickens and turkeys). Quality must be equivalent to U. S. Grade A.

Increased sales of U. S. frozen turkey are taking place in the Dutch market. Two developments have aided increased sales of meaty, ready-to-cook birds: (1) The use of colorful promotional materials supplied by the National Turkey Federation, Poultry and Egg National Board, and the Institute of American Poultry Industries and (2) the rapid increase in the number of freezer cabinets in the Netherlands. Ten years ago only a few retail facilities were equipped to handle frozen foods while today there are thousands.

The British Government has increased this fiscal year's dollar quota for imports of natural cheese from North America by \$1.4 million. Over \$3 million of the usual \$4.2 million quota was used in November to buy Canadian cheddar due to a shortage of New Zealand and Australian cheddar in the British market.

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West Germany has announced dollar import tenders for specified fruits and fruit juices, canned asparagus, and onions. Onions must clear customs by May 31; others, any time in 1959.

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The United States is gaining as West Germany's supplier of cattle hides. West German imports of U. S. hides in the first 6 months of 1958 were up 20 percent over the like period in 1957. During the same period, West Germany imported less from Argentina and Uruguay.

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Rice exports ahead of last year. Milled rice exports amounted to 60 million pounds in November 1958, well under October 1958's 132 million pounds and November 1957's 94 million. August-November exports of 438 million pounds this season compare with 372 million last season. High level at the start of this season reflected barter deals with West Germany and the Philippines and some Title I transactions unshipped in the previous season.

Barley and sorghum grain shipments bolster feed grain exports. Feed grain exports reached an estimated 970 thousand short tons in November 1958, well above 858 thousand in the month before and 807 thousand in November 1957. July-November's 4.7 million tons in 1958 were 1.4 million more than comparable 1957 volume. The increase of more than 40 percent reflected near tripling of both barley and sorghum grain shipments. Continued interest in expanded livestock feeding has encouraged greater feed grain sales in Europe. In Asia, Japan's spring barley crop was hit by bad weather, and India's long dry spell on the heels of a below normal spring crop gave rise to demand for U. S. sorghum grains. Larger barley exports to South Korea reflected increased U. S. Government export programming.

TOBACCO Tobacco exports maintained this season. U. S. manufactured tobacco exports are holding up well this season: 52 million pounds in November 1958, 4 million more than in November 1957. July-November's 269 million pounds this season was the same as last season. Higher prices resulted in a value gain of \$7 million over the previous year. Two factors primarily have favored U. S. exports: (1) Smaller supplies available from Canada and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. (2) Substantial gains in foreign consumption, particularly in Western Europe.

ANIMAL FATS AND OILS Tallow exports running ahead of a year ago. October-November 1958 exports of edible and inedible tallow amounted to 189 million pounds, 16 million above the October-November 1957 total. The full season's total is likely to run about 1 billion pounds, the same as in 1957-58 but much lower than the 1.3 billion pounds exported in 1956-57. Slower export for the season reflects increased competition from petroleum-based detergents in Europe and from New Zealand and Australian tallow in the Japanese market. Other factors include moderately higher prices arising from the smaller U. S. supply.

Lard exports to improve. Lard exports were 80 million pounds for October-November 1958, the same as a year ago. The outlook for the full season is for larger exports in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. A substantial gain in the domestic supply this season is indicated by the fall pig crop. Moreover, increased supplies of competitive fats and oils at home will tend to make U. S. lard more competitive pricewise in world markets. Western Europe's lard outturn is expected to be smaller this season than last.

FRUITS Orange exports in 1957-58 smallest in 16 years. The 1957-58 export season for fresh oranges, which ended in October 1958, was the lowest since 1941-42. Exports were 406 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 755 million in 1956-57 and 384 million in 1941-42. Sharply reduced exports last season were the outcome of unfavorable weather--severe freeze in Florida during the winter and dry weather in California during the summer. Both quantity and quality suffered. The share of the crop exported in fresh form fell from 6.6 percent in 1956-57 to 4.4 percent in 1957-58. The decline in oranges was partly made up by larger shipments of lemons. Exports of oranges this season may show slight, if any, recovery although lemon shipments may show a slight upturn.

VEGETABLE OILS Unchanged U.S. vegetable oil exports at beginning of new season. Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils in the first 2 months (October-November) of the 1958-59 season are estimated at 115 million pounds, the same as a year earlier. While Title I exports are expected to reach a record high this season, dollar sales will be limited by strong competition from heavy exportable supplies abroad.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

July-September agricultural imports smaller this year. Imports of farm products in the first quarter (July-September), latest officially recorded, were \$901 million in 1958-59, \$33 million less than imports in the same period of 1957-58. Supplementary products were ahead by \$64 million; complementary items ran behind by \$97 million.

Rise occurred in supplementary category. Supplementary farm product imports (items like those produced by U. S. agriculture) advanced from \$440 million in July-September 1957 to \$504 million in July-September 1958. Increases of \$10 million or more occurred in dutiable cattle, beef and veal, pork, and cane sugar. Larger livestock and livestock product imports have been stimulated by reduced slaughter and higher prices in the United States. Largest value reduction--\$15 million--was in cotton; but there was an increase in the number of bales.

Less complementary products imported. In contrast with the supplementary increase, imports of complementary products dropped from \$494 million in July-September 1957 to \$397 million in July-September 1958. Reductions of \$10 million or more took place in imports of carpet wool, coffee, and crude rubber, reflecting lower import prices as well as smaller volume. Quantity reductions were substantially less percentagewise. For cocoa beans, however, higher prices for a reduced volume of imports resulted in a slight value rise.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: October 1957 and 1958 and July-October 1957 and 1958 a/

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Articultural Trade".

Compiled from official records. Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION), September 1957 and 1958 and July-September 1957 and 1958 ^{s/}

Commodity Imported	Unit:	Quantity	September			Value	Quantity	Value	July-September
			1957	1958	1,000	dollars	1957	1958	1,000
SUPPLEMENTARY									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	47	93	5,906	12,162	104	205	13,201	27,586
Cheese	Lb.	3,214	4,197	1,723	2,015	9,272	10,318	4,878	5,080
Hides and skins	Lb.	9,664	9,401	3,987	3,442	27,138	35,471	11,164	12,946
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	18,591	46,679	5,170	15,677	61,117	141,173	16,212	47,051
Pork, total b/	Lb.	9,399	13,837	7,286	9,224	27,560	46,032	21,091	31,551
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	9,643	6,902	8,430	5,481	27,828	20,184	24,098	15,911
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bales	31	23	5,981	3,522	93	109	36,119	21,720
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	2	d/	475	29	9	2	2,339	425
Olives in brine	Gal.	895	930	1,521	1,466	3,114	3,673	5,342	5,403
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	11,568	7,063	1,339	888	34,111	25,328	3,960	3,058
Pineapple juice	Gal.	632	423	217	158	2,734	1,116	966	498
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,103	899	2,764	1,133	4,777	3,027	6,157	3,901
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,329	195	1,020	176	6,538	1,872	4,846	1,447
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	751	450	1,070	716	2,023	1,222	2,845	1,831
Feeds and fodders		d/	d/	929	1,022	d/	d/	2,742	2,230
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	45,502	65,238	6,251	5,549	d/	d/	16,084	15,697
Copra	Lb.	39,869	50,707	2,936	5,133	151,107	161,739	9,468	13,175
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	d/	d/	6,811	7,933	118,834	149,082	20,601	23,613
Seeds, field and garden				935	1,543	d/	d/	2,048	2,568
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	335	389	37,023	43,472	1,131	1,239	128,142	138,307
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	20,003	13,612	2,522	1,364	81,261	70,656	11,638	9,072
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	8,406	9,095	6,201	6,689	24,856	30,120	18,417	22,193
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,601	1,243	2,390	1,779	3,595	4,005	5,560	5,619
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	151	192	26,308	34,356	1,11	2,899	1,540	1,76
Other supplementary				139,204	164,940	d/	d/	71,692	91,631
Total supplementary								439,786	503,600
COMPLEMENTARY									
Silk, raw	Lb.	665	259	2,793	946	1,628	881	6,713	3,153
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	16,135	13,195	10,328	5,776	43,189	33,098	27,674	15,101
Bananas	Bunch	3,414	3,744	5,023	5,349	10,818	11,008	15,783	15,527
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	17,698	14,127	5,337	6,215	83,446	57,013	22,664	23,801
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	165,019	195,570	81,534	83,547	564,196	551,884	288,288	243,922
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	198	297	577	763	606	950	1,760	2,475
Tea	Lb.	7,396	7,278	3,267	3,381	24,191	24,290	10,494	11,135
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	7,112	9,275	2,601	3,653	18,995	21,061	6,985	8,666
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	8	8	1,058	1,115	29	23	4,029	3,182
Rubber, crude	Lb.	98,982	92,608	28,341	20,193	308,895	237,938	87,461	51,557
Other complementary				7,474	6,937	d/	d/	21,924	18,772
Total complementary				148,333	137,875	d/	d/	493,775	397,291
Total AGRICULTURAL				287,537	302,815	d/	d/	933,561	900,891
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,011,509	1,113,634	d/	d/	3,197,250	3,155,945

^{s/} Preliminary. b/ Product weight. d/ Reported in value only. d/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year

July-December agricultural exports this fiscal year were 6 percent less than last year. The July-December total is estimated at \$1,965 million in 1958-59 compared with \$2,090 million in 1957-58. Principal reduction was in cotton exports, followed by lesser declines in flaxseed, hides and skins, dairy

products, animal fats, soybeans, and fruits. Partly offsetting increases occurred mostly in feed grains, particularly barley and grain sorghums, but also in rye, edible vegetable oils, rice, wheat, meats, vegetables, and tobacco.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-December 1957 and 1958

Commodity	: 1957 1/	: 1958 2/	: Chg. %
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	416	235	-44
Grains & feeds 3/	625	735	+18
Wheat & flour 3/	334	345	+ 3
Feed grains 3/ 4/	194	275	+42
Rice, milled 3/	47	50	+ 6
Tobacco, unmfd.	228	235	+ 3
Veg. oils & seeds 3/	234	215	- 8
Soybeans	137	125	- 9
Ed. veg. oils 3/ 5/	55	60	+ 9
Fruits & preps.	132	130	- 2
Vegs. & preps. 3/	58	60	+ 3
Animals & prods. 3/	254	240	- 6
Fats & oils	84	80	- 5
Meats & products	46	48	+ 4
Hides & skins	34	27	-21
Dairy products 3/	62	50	-19
Private relief 6/	80	60	-25
Other 3/	63	55	-13
TOTAL	2,090	1,965	- 6

1/ Partly revised. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Excludes private relief. 4/ Excludes products. 5/ Cottonseed and soybean. 6/ Mostly CCC donations.

December 1958 farm product exports are estimated at \$355 million. Exports for December were 9 percent below December 1957's \$388 million and 4 percent greater than November 1958's \$342 million. The December 1958 reduction from a year earlier was the result of smaller shipments of cotton, vegetable oils, and oilseeds. December's increase over the previous month is attributed to larger exports of wheat and feed grains.

Exports, excluding cotton, increased 3 percent. July-December agricultural exports, excluding cotton, excluding cotton, increased from \$1,674 million in 1957-58 to \$1,730 million in 1958-59. They compare favorably with the corresponding

6-month figure of \$1,830 million in 1956-57, the year in which agricultural exports, including cotton, were the largest in history.

Cotton's share of export total was reduced sharply. July-December cotton exports shrank from \$416 million in fiscal year 1957-58 to \$235 million this year. The weakness in foreign demand, along with the increased supply of foreign growths, has been the major factor in the decline. Cotton's share of all farm product exports fell from 20 to 12 percent. The value was no greater than that of tobacco and substantially less than either that of wheat or feed grains.

Most grains shared in 18-percent export expansion. July-December exports of grains and feeds, excluding private relief, stepped up from \$625 million in 1957-58 to \$735 million in 1958-59. Wheat exports rose 3 percent in value, reflecting the larger volume of grain and higher prices for flour. Feed grain exports, up 42 percent chiefly because of increased livestock feed requirements in Europe, included more barley, corn, and grain sorghums, together with higher prices for oats. Milled rice exports increased 6 percent in value and 17 percent in volume.

Both quantity and value were ahead for tobacco exports. Compared with a year earlier, unmanufactured tobacco exports, which ran 7 percent behind in value in the July-September 1958 period, were 3 percent ahead for July-December. The half-year value of \$235 million in 1958-59 compares with that of \$228 million in the previous year. Export weight increased from 311 million to 314 million pounds. Improvement for the most part reflects smaller supplies of Canadian and Rhodesian leaf in world markets and the continuing growth in foreign cigarette consumption.

Vegetable oil and oilseed exports fell 8 percent. Exports slipped from \$234 million in the July-December period of 1957-58 to \$215 million in the like period this year. Although bigger soybean oil exports helped to offset a large part of the reduction in cottonseed oil, there was also a 39-percent drop in flaxseed and one of 9 percent in soybeans.

Apples and oranges predominated in fruit export decline. Exports of fruits and preparations are estimated at \$130 million in July-December of 1958-59, 2 percent less than in the like period of 1957-58. Foreign demand for fresh apples was reduced following recovery in European production. Less fresh oranges were available for export mainly because of the smaller U. S. output. Dried fruit and orange juice exports were down also, but higher prices bolstered values. Canned fruits gained most.

Increased exports of vegetables reflected improved foreign demand for peas. Exports of vegetables and preparations gained by 3 percent over a year earlier, reaching a total of \$60 million in July-December 1958-59. Principal increase was in dry edible peas, but higher prices for dry edible beans also helped. More peas were exported to Europe because of the short crop there this season. More white potatoes were exported also, but the effect of the gain on value was largely lost in lower prices. Less canned vegetables were exported.

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

February 6, 1959

Prospects are brighter for U. S. exports of variety meats and lard to West Germany. Per capita meat consumption there in 1958 exceeded that in 1957, and hog production is expected to drop in 1959.

Although Canada reports that 94 percent more Canadian beef cattle was exported to the United States in 1958 than in 1957, the southward movement slackened after October 1958. Canadian inspections in December and January were about half of those a year earlier. With recent stronger Canadian prices, a northward movement of slaughter cattle from the United States has been underway.

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The current season's outlook indicates increased U. S. citrus fruit exports to Europe: Oranges and tangerines, about 69 million boxes, 9 million more than last year; winter lemons, 7.8 million boxes, 1.7 million more; and grapefruit, 400 thousand boxes more.

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Private industry's popular exhibit, "The Champ"--a giant lifelike plastic steer 12 feet tall, 19 feet long, and nearly 8 feet wide--is being sent abroad under a new market development project being carried out in cooperation with U. S. grain and soybean producers. "The Champ" will be part of a mobile exhibit which will tour Italy and elsewhere in Europe to demonstrate effective use of feed grains and feed concentrates in livestock production. This mobile exhibit will call attention to desirability of good feeding practices and export availability of U. S. feedstuffs.

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USDA now offers a service for inspecting cargo wheat for protein content. This service is authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 and is performed for a fee upon request. It supplements grain inspection and grading under the U. S. Grain Standards Act.

The CCC Export Credit Sales Program for feed grains was resumed January 12 for specified countries which have not been buying grains for dollars. Limiting credit sales of CCC-owned feed grains to these specific countries is aimed at preventing interference with exports from commercial supplies.

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Foreign restrictions on some U. S. farm exports have been eased:

- * France has liberalized dollar imports of cotton; cotton linters; hides and skins; forage seeds; seed beans, peas and potatoes; and purebred livestock.
- * West Germany has announced dollar import tenders for oilseed residues and fishmeal, bloodmeal, and meatmeal. Its import tender for hog livers and kidneys has been broadened to include beef livers.

- * Ireland will be granting import licenses for apples earlier this year than last: March 1 compared with April 1.
- * Britain permits import and sale of apples, pears, peaches, pineapples, and melons carrying a residue of ortho-phenylphenol, a fungicide.
- * Malaya has liberalized dollar imports of milk.
- * Trinidad and Tobago have relaxed dollar import controls on wheat flour.

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A new Title I, Public Law 480 agreement with Spain, announced January 14, covers \$96 million worth of agricultural commodities, mainly cottonseed and/or soybean oil, cotton, feed grains, and tobacco.

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The Secretary of Agriculture has established sugar quotas for calendar year 1959 totaling 9.2 million short tons, raw value. This is the estimated amount needed to meet continental U. S. requirements. The 1959 figure is the same as the revised 1958 quota.

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U. S. import duties on Philippine products and Philippine duties on U. S. products were raised January 1 in accordance with the United States-Philippine trade agreement. During 1959-61 Philippine imports from the United States are subject to half the regular Philippine duty as compared with one-fourth in 1956-58. U. S. duties on imports from the Philippines, which were assessed at 5 percent of the lowest rates applicable to imports from other countries in 1956-58, rise to 10 percent for 1959-61.

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Brazil devalued its export exchange rates and set up 4 exchange classes effective January 10. Fixed rates were set for 3 of the 4 categories of commodities: (1) The new rate for coffee is 60 cruzeiros per U. S. dollar with no bonus compared with the previous effective rate of 50 (fixed rate of 37.06 plus variable bonus); (2) The new rate for cacao beans is 70 cruzeiros compared with 43.06 previously; (3) nearly all other commodities, which previously had a rate of 70 and 92 cruzeiros, are now combined into a new 100 cruzeiro category. Free market rates were established for all other commodities.

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New Zealand trade officials, back from a visit to Communist China, reported that the Communist Chinese are interested in importing such items as wool, beef, hides and skins, dairy products, tallow, and seeds.

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USDA is continuing and expanding the payment-in-kind export program for cotton for the marketing year which begins August 1, 1959. On that date, the CCC "direct sales" program is to be discontinued.

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Exports of animals and animal products declined 6 percent. Total value, excluding private relief, dropped from \$254 million in July-December of 1957-58 to \$240 million in the corresponding period this fiscal year. Largest reductions were in dairy products, hides and skins, and animal fats. A small increase occurred in meats and meat products.

Marketing Year

COTTON Current season's cotton export situation has worsened. December exports are estimated at 255 thousand running bales in 1958, based on trade sources, compared with 609 thousand in 1957. August-December exports of 1,160 thousand bales this season contrasted with 2,333 thousand last season. At this rate, this season's total is not likely to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bales as against 1957-58's 5.7 million. Early season estimates of large foreign production and reduced consumption are being confirmed. Price differences favoring foreign growths over comparable U. S. cotton are continuing.

GRAINS and FEEDS India and Europe have been taking more U. S. wheat. Exports of wheat and flour, excluding private relief, rose from 193 million bushels in the July-December period of 1957-58 to 200 million in the same period this year. The latter figure assumes 40 million bushels in December, when approximately 13 million were inspected for India. Shipments to India a year earlier were only 6 million bushels. In addition, more wheat is going to Europe this season, reflecting larger shipments of feed wheat.

Rice exports were up slightly. August-October milled rice exports were more than a third ahead of a year earlier. Exports were subsequently reduced as shipments under last year's Public Law 480 agreements were completed and no shipments were yet made under this year's authorization. December 1958's shipments are estimated at 35 million pounds compared with December 1957's 80 million. The August-December total was ahead by only 5 percent.

Growth in feed grain shipments continued. December 1958 estimate of 1.4 million short tons, excluding products and private relief, contrasts with 1 million a year earlier. July-December exports were 6.1 million tons this season as against 4.3 million last. Foreign demand, particularly in Europe and Japan, has continued at high levels. Argentina is likely to have little additional corn available for export until April or May. New U. S. Government-financed shipments will continue to bolster exports: Recent Title I agreement with Spain calls for approximately 248 thousand tons.

VEGETABLE OILS and OILSEEDS October-December soybean exports were ahead of a year earlier. With November and December soybean exports about the same this season as last, the 3-month gain reflects this year's larger October total. For October-December, assuming 13 million bushels for December, exports are estimated at 41 million bushels this season, 2 million more than last season.

U. S. Agricultural Exports
Calendar Years 1957 and 1958

Commodity	:1957 1/	:1958 2/	:Chg.
	\$ Million	%	
Cotton	1,048	660	-37
Grains & feeds 3/	1,418	1,365	-4
Wheat & flour 3/	845	695	-18
Feed grains 3/ 4/	346	475	+37
Rice, milled 3/	122	95	-22
Tobacco, unmfd.	359	350	-3
Veg. oils & seeds 3/	452	390	-14
Soybeans	218	205	-6
Ed. veg. oils 3/ 5/	167	145	-13
Fruits & preps.	235	260	+11
Vegs. & preps. 3/	125	125	0
Animals & prods. 3/	566	470	-17
Fats & oils	198	155	-22
Meats & products	100	70	-30
Hides & skins	68	55	-19
Dairy products 3/	121	100	-17
Private relief 6/	175	150	-14
Other 3/	129	105	-19
TOTAL	4,507	3,875	-14

1/ Partly revised. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Excludes private relief. 4/ Excludes products. 5/ Cottonseed and soybean. 6/ Mostly CCC donations.

October-December soybean and cottonseed oil exports were reduced 10 percent. Soybean oil exports, lower priced and meeting strong foreign demand, nearly doubled during the first quarter this season over last. Cottonseed oil, on the other hand, encountered weaker foreign demand, and shipments lagged. October-December exports of both oils are estimated at 200 million pounds this year, 23 million under last season. However, with Title I sales expected to hit a new high, the season's total is likely to reach 1.3 billion pounds compared with 1.1 billion in 1957-58.

Calendar Year

U. S. agricultural exports declined 14 percent from 1957 to 1958. Total is estimated at \$3,875 million in calendar year 1958, sixth highest on record, compared with \$4,507 million in 1957, highest calendar year

total. Declines extended to all groups with the exception of feed grains and fruits. Feed grain exports of more than $10\frac{1}{2}$ million short tons set a new record for any 12-month period.

Animal product exports were further reduced in 1958 by smaller domestic output and greater foreign competition. The export value in 1958, at \$470 million, excluding private relief, compares with \$566 million in 1957 and \$590 million in 1956. Reduced U. S. cattle slaughter decreased exports of meats, animal fats, and hides and skins. U. S. farmers have been undertaking more feeding operations to take advantage of higher livestock prices and lower feed prices. Increased foreign competition, resulting from production outpacing consumption, has been felt in world markets for dairy products and animal fats.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

Fiscal Year

July-October imports were smaller in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. July-October agricultural imports, at \$1,236 million in 1958-59, compared with \$1,261 million in 1957-58. Complementary items were down \$99 million; supplementary, up \$74 million.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: November 1957 and 1958 and July-November 1957 and 1958 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	November			Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity Thousands	Value 1,000 dollars	Value 1,000 dollars
		1957	1958	1957				
Cheese	Lb.	797	1,892	292	641	10,572	6,365	4,361
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	10,854	29,723	1,704	4,910	75,038	55,786	11,763
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	3,722	3,798	1,588	1,838	19,798	18,803	8,427
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	28,929	10,822	4,064	1,738	132,459	67,433	17,365
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	1,811	2,209	947	1,130	11,776	13,369	5,275
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	2,483	2,161	873	790	18,358	10,625	6,035
Pork, total b/	Lb.	5,379	5,789	2,085	2,170	23,105	12,598	8,500
Lard	Lb.	36,566	40,352	5,079	5,407	169,769	165,915	24,157
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	93,439	104,592	8,424	8,758	482,257	448,092	42,348
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (running bales) .	Bale	526	314	79,187	45,080	2,142	1,385	321,353
Apples, fresh	Lb.	31,153	12,018	2,245	981	66,351	38,249	4,975
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	76,025	25,695	3,977	2,189	271,479	123,714	16,387
Prunes, dried	Lb.	9,809	5,044	1,568	1,304	39,337	36,215	5,766
Raisins and currants	Lb.	10,641	12,300	1,943	3,071	36,134	28,752	6,177
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	10,040	16,872	1,517	2,602	154,997	168,411	21,734
Orange juice	Gal.	1,191	909	1,424	1,370	5,796	4,265	6,728
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	6,102	6,678	5,830	7,922	22,708	53,892	22,685
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	20,444	20,453	26,299	25,806	78,527	79,479	107,912
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,684	7,715	1,859	9,814	13,069	38,103	14,335
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,565	1,985	1,414	1,440	10,305	9,190	5,829
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	94,488	61,344	8,516	5,288	481,292	619,974	40,441
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	628	710	725	919	1,957	6,204	2,281
Wheat, grain (60-lb.)	Bu.	24,097	25,927	42,695	44,081	133,298	136,191	236,072
Flour, wholly or U. S. Wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,437	2,233	10,571	9,251	10,678	10,625	46,398
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	496	1	1,493	5	8,968	4,421	21,316
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	15,605	15,789	37,497	35,334	42,464	42,384	104,190
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc	Lb.	12,439	20,414	1,715	2,337	132,690	355,401	18,800
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc	Lb.	31,980	14,515	4,521	1,699	129,920	33,159	19,763
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	47,625	54,713	34,572	40,663	268,488	271,834	196,895
Beans, dried	Lb.	10,798	13,156	868	1,107	111,712	108,000	7,795
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	4,983	8,007	297	524	23,457	70,742	1,422
Potatoes, white	Lb.	22,026	21,754	626	471	126,912	136,624	3,434
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	5,545	13,721	1,758	967	71,650	44,962	9,473
Food exported for relief, etc.	Lb.			12,458	10,503			61,029
Other agricultural commodities	Lb.			57,877	59,672			270,545
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				368,508	341,809			1,702,016
				1,668,331	1,581,561			1,605,513
								8,194,745
								7,304,407

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): October 1957 and 1958 and July-October 1957 and 1958 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	October		July-October	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
SUPPLEMENTARY		Thousands	Thousands dollars	Thousands	Thousands dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	104	1,533	18,112	358
Cheese	Lb.	5,144	5,755	14,416	24,322
Hides and skins	Lb.	9,321	11,650	3,000	7,650
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	33,245	41,019	4,410	47,121
Pork, total b/	Lb.	10,202	15,989	8,573	14,139
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	7,368	7,684	7,397	10,776
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	16	12	6,812	5,297
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	2	g/	2,568	1,584
Olives in brine	Gal.	750	1,176	552	9
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	5,504	7,987	1,266	1,713
Pineapple juice	Gal.	231	414	695	950
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,178	1,713	82	327
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,373	195	1,701	2,374
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	686	402	931	618
Feeds and fodders	g/	g/	g/	1,253	1,391
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	78,820	34,767	5,896	6,870
Copra	Lb.	43,756	47,269	5,168	2,800
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	g/	g/	8,199	8,090
Seeds, field and garden	Ton	318	287	1,522	1,151
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Gal.	14,463	21,020	34,430	32,031
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Lb.	8,727	9,698	2,017	2,131
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	1,277	1,398	7,312	7,155
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	347	153	1,852	1,942
Tomatoes; natural state	Lb.			21	9
Other supplementary				29,152	33,033
Total supplementary				150,483	160,089
SILK, raw	Lb.	668	430	2,794	1,480
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	12,688	24,902	7,859	10,816
Bananas	Bunch	4,064	4,455	5,801	5,860
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	21,912	17,518	103,190	109,007
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	219,540	271,487	1,475	1,475
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	564	329	7,936	8,546
Tee	Lb.	7,936	8,546	3,614	3,614
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	8,369	7,670	2,548	3,046
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	12	13	1,718	1,742
Rubber, crude	Lb.	110,592	101,106	32,117	22,797
Other complementary				9,155	8,183
Total complementary				177,361	174,819
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				327,844	334,908
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,154,987	1,153,274

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. g/ Reported in value only. d/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

1,261,405

1,235,798

4,352,237

4,309,219

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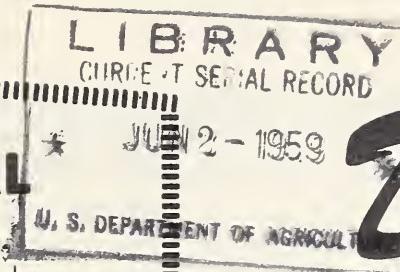
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES



Digest

MARCH 1959

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year

July-February agricultural exports in 1958-59 were 6 percent less than in 1957-58. The July-February total is estimated at \$2,525 million this fiscal year compared with \$2,698 million last year. The largest reduction--\$266 million--was in cotton exports. Agricultural exports excluding cotton

Commodity	1957-58 : 1958-59 : Chg.		
	1/	2/	%
Cotton	561	295	-47
Grains & feeds 3/	830	960	+16
Wheat & flour 3/	439	465	+ 6
Feed grains 3/ 4/	266	360	+35
Rice, milled 3/	60	65	+ 8
Tobacco, unmfd.	263	270	+ 3
Veg. oils & seeds 3/	283	285	+ 1
Soybeans	164	160	- 2
Ed. veg. oils 3/ 5/	71	90	+27
Fruits & preps.	169	155	- 8
Vegs. & preps. 3/	74	80	+ 8
Animals & prods. 3/	332	315	- 5
Fats & oils	111	105	- 5
Meats & products	57	65	+14
Hides & skins	44	35	-20
Dairy products 3/	78	60	-23
Private relief 6/	101	90	-11
Other 3/	85	75	-12
TOTAL	2,698	2,525	- 6

1/ Partly revised. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Excludes private relief. 4/ Excludes products. 5/ Cottonseed and soybean. 6/ Mostly CCC donations.

increased by 4 percent, amounting to \$2,230 million in the current year as against \$2,137 million in the previous period. The reduction in cotton exports overshadowed decreases in soybeans, flaxseed, fruits, animal fats, hides and skins, and dairy products. Partly offsetting these declines, however, were increases in exports of wheat, feed grains, rice, edible vegetable oils, tobacco, meats, and vegetables. The largest single export gain--\$94 million--was in feed grains, principally grain sorghums and barley. Wheat and flour exports were up \$26 million; and edible vegetable oils rose by \$19 million.

February 1959 farm product exports are estimated at \$270 million. This total fell short of the \$310 million in January 1959 and the \$285 million in February 1958. Compared with a year earlier, February 1959 exports were larger for wheat, feed grains, soybeans, and edible vegetable oils but smaller for cotton, rice, and tobacco.

Principal foreign markets account for overall agricultural export lag.

U. S. agricultural exports to the industrialized and economically advanced countries have been reduced most this fiscal year. These markets make up the principal foreign outlets for U. S. farm products. According to data for the July-December period, largest export declines occurred for the United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany. But, on the other hand, there were notable increases in exports to Spain, the Philippines, and France. (See table below.)

Marketing Year

Cotton

Cotton exports continued to lag in February. Cotton exports in February, as in other months this season, reflected the limiting of foreign purchases to short-run needs. The month's estimated export total of 260 thousand running bales, according to a trade source, compared with 450 thousand in February 1958. The total for August-February is estimated at 1.7 million bales this season, about half as much as in the same period of 1957-58. Foreign cotton production has set a new record again this season, and the steady increase in cotton consumption has been slowed in foreign exporting countries and reversed in major foreign importing countries. Prices of most foreign growths have been lower than comparable qualities of U. S. cotton this season.

U. S. Agricultural Exports
by Country of Destination
July-December 1957 and 1958

Country	: 1957		: 1958		: Chg. 1/
	\$ Million	%	\$ Million	%	
United Kingdom	268.6	-11	239.2	-1	
Canada	175.2	-1	174.3	-1	
Japan	213.1	-23	165.0	-22	
West Germany	189.2	-22	148.3	-22	
Netherlands	125.2	-2	120.1	-2	
India	110.3	-3	107.2	-3	
Cuba	82.0	-5	77.8	-5	
Spain	33.3	+104	67.8	+104	
Italy	76.5	-18	62.5	-18	
Belgium	68.4	-25	51.0	-25	
Korea	44.2	+12	49.5	+12	
Philippines	38.7	+25	48.3	+25	
Venezuela	45.2	+4	46.9	+4	
France	24.3	+87	45.5	+87	
Mexico	58.4	-24	44.4	-24	
Other	545.8	-9	495.2	-9	
TOTAL	2,098.4	-7	1,943.0	-7	

1/ Computed from unrounded data.

Grains and Feeds

Feed grain exports continued active in February. This season's stronger European demand for U. S. feed grains, particularly sorghum grains and barley, continued to bolster U. S. exports. Feed grain exports are estimated at more than 800 thousand short tons in February. Total for the July-February period was 7.8 million tons this fiscal year compared with 5.9 million last year. The unusually active European market promises a record level of U. S. feed grain exports for the entire season.

Wheat exports exceeded 30 million bushels again this February. Exports of wheat and flour, excluding private relief, are estimated at 34 million bushels in February 1959, 7 million more than in February 1958. February was the seventh consecutive month in which wheat exports surpassed 30 million bushels.

July-February exports totaled 270 million bushels this fiscal year compared with 246 million last year. Much of the increase is the result of shipments to India and Brazil under Title I of Public Law 480.

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

March 13, 1959

The U. S. exhibit of agricultural commodities shown in New Delhi, India, in December is now being displayed in Calcutta (March 15-April 15) and will be repeated in Madras during August and September. The USDA-industry display features a milk-recombinig unit, wheat products, and soybean products.

A recent innovation in the USDA trade fair program is a mobile exhibit, which facilitates transport of displays from place to place. Four trailer-mounted units--including the giant lifelike steer, "The Champ," described in last month's TNR--have begun to tour Italian cities and rural areas. The tour may be extended to include appearances at trade fairs elsewhere in Europe.

The mobile exhibit is making its first appearance at the Verona International Agricultural Trade Fair, which opened March 8. An estimated 15 thousand farmers and trade people attended on opening day. The mobile exhibit emphasizes the balanced feeding of livestock and poultry. The Fair runs through March 16.

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USDA and the Soybean Council of America, in cooperation with other private organizations, are sponsoring an international feed grain conference in Washington, May 4-6. The conference will be part of a market development program designed to promote greater use of U. S. feedstuffs in Europe. Participants will include representatives from most countries of Western Europe and experts in feeding and animal nutrition. The conference will be followed by a field trip through the Midwest, which will include visits to Land Grant institutions, Federal and private laboratories, packing plants, and feed manufacturers.

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A 20-percent increase from 1957 to 1958 in West Germany's poultry consumption, accompanied by only a slight increase in poultry production, brightens prospects for U. S. poultry exports this year. While U. S. stewing chickens continued to make up the bulk of West German purchases, demand for broilers and turkeys increased sharply during the last half of 1958.

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FAS has published a series of reports on prospects for foreign trade in cotton; dairy products; food and feed grains, dry beans, dry peas, seeds, and hops; fruits, vegetables, and tree nuts; livestock and meat; and oilseeds and oilseed products. A report for tobacco will soon be issued. Single copies may be obtained from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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Further easing of foreign import restrictions affects U. S. farm exports:

- * France has liberalized imports of oilcake and meal, egg yolks, sausage casings, flower bulbs, sugarbeet seed, and casein from the United States and Canada.
- * West Germany has liberalized dollar imports of dried fruits, fruit preserves, citrus juices, clover and other seeds, pulses, meat products, and poultry offals.
- * Denmark has liberalized imports of fresh lemons.
- * Guatemala no longer requires flour imports to be tied to local purchases.
- * Peru has extended the duty exemption on wheat imports to December 31.

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Two new Title I Public Law 480 agreements were announced in February:

- * Turkey--\$35 million for soybean and/or cottonseed oil, rice, dry edible beans, nonfat dry milk, and anhydrous milk fat.
- * Uruguay--\$10 million for tobacco and cotton.

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Barter contracts involving agricultural commodities (including cotton, corn, wheat, and rice) with an export value of \$27 million were negotiated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in October-December 1958. This compares with \$5 million in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

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The U. S. lamb and sheep industry, concerned about the increase in imports, has been keeping in touch with the situation abroad. A group of 18 leading U. S. lamb producers visited New Zealand recently to appraise that country's lamb shipments to the United States. Another group, consisting mainly of U. S. farm leaders, has returned from New Zealand where it studied the sheep industry.

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The U. S. Tariff Commission will hold a public hearing in Washington on June 30 on imports of carpet wool and wool for paper-makers felts.

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Corrections: Brazil's revised exchange rate for castor beans should have been given (TNR, February 1959) as 70 cruzeiros per U. S. dollar.

Outlook for citrus exports to Europe (TNR, February 1959) was for exports by major U. S. competitors and not for exports from the United States.

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Tobacco

July-February tobacco exports were 2 percent ahead this year. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at 17 million pounds in February 1959, 6 million less than a year earlier. Export weight for the July-February period is estimated at 365 million pounds, 2 percent ahead of a year earlier. The increase reflected larger availabilities from the 1958 crop of U. S. flue-cured leaf and smaller-than-expected export supplies in Canada and Rhodesia, together with continued growth in cigarette use abroad.

Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds

October-February soybean exports this year are estimated at 8 percent ahead of last year. With February 1959 exports of soybeans substantially above a year earlier, the cumulative total for the October-February period is estimated at 55 million bushels this season compared with 51 million last year. Foreign importers apparently prefer to crush soybeans and are finding good markets for both meal and oil. A weak meal market would probably increase foreign import preference for oil over beans. It is expected that exports will set a new record for the entire season somewhat above the 85 million bushels in each of the past 2 years.

October-January edible vegetable oil exports were 10 percent ahead of last year's unusually high level. Total exports of edible vegetable oils for the October-January period were 324 million pounds this season against 295 million last season. This year's good showing is due to Government export programs. With Title I Public Law 480 sales of vegetable oils expected to hit a new high, the season's total may reach 1.3 billion pounds this year compared with 1.1 billion in 1957-58.

Pulses

Early-season rate of pea exports is not likely to be maintained. Although dry field peas are in tight supply as a result of the smaller 1958 U. S. crop, export demand has been very active due to the lower supplies available in several areas abroad, particularly in Europe. September-January exports of 76 million pounds this season compared with 36 million in 1957-58. However, the season's total is expected to be about 90 million pounds, 22 million less than last year. It may become necessary to import greater-than-usual amounts of seed peas.

Meats

Variety meats are in a favorable export position. Although exports of variety meats dropped from 91 million pounds in calendar year 1957 to 70 million in 1958 (product weight), the reduction took place in the first half of 1958. Second half exports were higher than a year earlier and indicate an optimistic outlook for 1959.

Reduced U. S. cattle slaughter limited beef exports. U. S. farmers undertook more feeding operations in 1958 in order to take advantage of higher domestic livestock prices and lower feed prices. They also restocked

herds following reductions due to drought in the previous year. Although the result was the smallest U. S. export of beef since 1952, the decline was from unusually high levels in 1956 and 1957, which included large shipments under Title I of Public Law 480. Calendar year 1958 exports of 25 million pounds (product weight) compared with 1957's 89 million pounds.

Dairy Products

Cheese exports remained high in 1958 despite a drop in CCC donations. Cheese exports of 157 million pounds in calendar year 1958 compared with 172 million in 1957. About three-fourths of the reduction is attributed to reduced private relief donations stemming from smaller CCC availabilities for export.

Filled milk partly displaced U. S. evaporated milk in the Philippines. Total U. S. exports of evaporated milk declined from 164 million pounds in calendar year 1957 to 130 million in 1958, the smallest volume since exports of 97 million pounds in 1952. Last year's major development was the displacement of part of the evaporated milk by filled canned milk (a local product of nonfat dry milk solids and vegetable fat) in the Philippine market. Philippine filled milk retailed at prices one-third under those for U. S. evaporated milk.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

July-December agricultural imports this year were slightly behind last year. July-December agricultural imports ran \$1,921 million in fiscal year 1958-59, \$47 million less than in the like period of 1957-58. Supplementary items rose by \$114 million while complementary products fell by \$161 million. Main complementary value losses were in coffee and rubber. There were large supplementary value gains in cattle, meats, and cane sugar along with moderate increases in tobacco and hides and skins. Part of these gains was offset by reductions for cotton, barley, and oats.

December complementary agricultural imports were down in 1958 from 1957. The value of U. S. supplementary and complementary agricultural imports fell from \$376 million in December 1957 to \$369 million in December 1958. The complementary import value declined by \$29 million, reflecting smaller takings of coffee that were partly offset by a larger import of carpet wool, cocoa beans, and tea. Supplementary imports advanced \$22 million, reflecting mainly larger imports of livestock products and cane sugar. The increase in supplementary imports was partly offset by less cotton, oats, vegetable oils, fats, and waxes. Agricultural imports in calendar year 1958 totaled \$3,883 million, 2 percent under 1957 and the smallest in 9 years.

Smaller U. S. output and higher prices stimulated cattle and meat imports. Reduced meat output and higher prices in the United States have made the domestic market attractive for imports of meat and cattle. July-December dutiable cattle imports were up one-fifth in 1958 over 1957. Beef and veal imports were 70 percent larger; they consisted mostly of boneless beef used in making frankfurters, bologna, and hamburger, and came mainly from New Zealand, Mexico, Canada, and Ireland. Pork imports, mainly European specialty products, were close to 60 percent larger. (See page 8.)

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: January 1958 and 1959 and July-January 1957-58 and 1958-59 ^{a/}

Commodity exported	Unit:	January		July-January	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cheese	Lb.	2,289	\$ 940	1,141	\$ 409
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	9,547	\$ 5,057	1,506	\$ 788
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	3,000	\$ 3,961	1,485	\$ 1,411
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	13,052	\$ 12,524	1,612	\$ 1,318
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	1,560	\$ 2,380	879	\$ 1,371
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	2,252	\$ 1,919	783	\$ 833
Pork, total b/	Lb.	4,180	\$ 4,976	1,694	\$ 1,528
Lard	Lb.	33,955	\$ 42,149	4,368	\$ 5,047
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	83,349	\$ 112,940	7,510	\$ 9,513
Cotton, unmfd., excl. liners (running bales)	Bale	517	\$ 222	79,013	\$ 29,291
Apples, fresh	Lb.	53,482	\$ 18,460	4,086	\$ 1,464
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	13,038	\$ 39,532	889	\$ 2,366
Prunes, dried	Lb.	8,292	\$ 2,984	1,246	\$ 821
Raisins and currants	Lb.	2,484	\$ 2,749	479	\$ 763
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	13,042	\$ 8,101	2,003	\$ 1,360
Orange juice	Gal.	465	\$ 1,232	2,435	\$ 2,022
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	8,616	\$ 11,193	8,397	\$ 13,449
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	20,043	\$ 16,362	25,822	\$ 21,468
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,345	\$ 11,576	4,738	\$ 14,216
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,406	\$ 3,902	805	\$ 2,818
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	53,399	\$ 69,022	4,581	\$ 5,321
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	627	\$ 304	743	\$ 412
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	27,602	\$ 35,427	48,317	\$ 59,791
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,448	\$ 2,362	10,080	\$ 9,356
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	\$ 224	4	\$ 746
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	7,234	\$ 9,316	17,376	\$ 21,517
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	52,922	\$ 88,152	7,361	\$ 10,886
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	21,065	\$ 31,160	2,955	\$ 3,451
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	23,879	\$ 27,669	17,903	\$ 20,123
Beans, dried	Lb.	4,820	\$ 18,188	448	\$ 1,504
Pea, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	11,744	\$ 12,270	682	\$ 825
Potatoes, white	Lb.	9,015	\$ 23,584	260	\$ 528
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	7,484	\$ 4,882	918	\$ 708
Food exported for relief, etc.	Lb.	1	\$ 10,332	10,604	\$ 88,281
Other agricultural commodities	Lb.	1	\$ 50,612	51,991	\$ 90,330
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES		1	\$ 323,463	\$ 310,019	\$ 1,386,788
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL		1	\$ 1,495,037	\$ 1,386,788	\$ 11,315,980
		1	\$ 2,412,147	\$ 2,292,992	\$ 10,182,759

^{a/} Preliminary. ^{b/} Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): December 1957 and 1958 and July-December 1957 and 1958 a/

Commodity imported	Unit:	Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1957	1958	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1957	1958	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	151	121	13,373	12,855	520	621	53,978	74,580
Cheese	Lb.	5,871	6,648	2,963	3,188	25,179	28,995	13,164	14,282
Hides and skins	Lb.	9,054	13,393	3,603	5,132	52,562	70,435	21,523	26,440
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	40,708	43,764	11,025	15,824	155,558	264,136	41,088	50,406
Pork, total b/	Lb.	11,844	18,918	8,238	11,671	62,008	97,870	45,485	64,854
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	5,999	14,997	5,400	9,216	47,200	53,521	42,355	37,884
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	37	1	6,487	75	175	123	50,300	23,433
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	6	3	1,382	710	20	6	4,745	1,312
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,008	806	1,565	1,234	5,499	6,649	9,195	9,893
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	2,717	4,416	303	511	45,256	42,019	5,322	4,994
Pineapple juice	Gal.	0	118	0	46	3,222	1,798	1,134	929
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,272	1,768	1,638	2,316	13,435	7,911	17,559	10,541
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	3,234	177	2,351	167	15,495	2,415	11,233	1,951
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,232	996	1,848	1,515	5,145	3,146	7,282	4,784
Feeds and fodders	£/					£/	£/	£/	£/
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	£/	£/	£/	£/	£/	£/	£/	£/
Copra	Lb.	60,366	49,707	4,112	4,200	363,260	295,372	23,724	24,167
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	51,260	43,210	9,639	8,142	255,026	278,409	45,863	46,858
Seeds, field and garden	£/					£/	£/	£/	£/
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	181	294	19,324	37,376	32,116	1,841	2,094	205,052
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	10,107	24,902	1,576	3,455	120,259	152,835	16,873	18,271
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	5,791	7,752	4,163	5,741	46,041	56,148	34,845	41,282
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	759	836	1,080	1,174	6,645	7,355	10,020	10,320
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	12,236	6,249	3,925	432	16,483	8,638	8,193	5,67
Other supplementary				31,811	35,185			158,303	191,681
Total supplementary				143,263	165,268			868,699	983,029
COMPLEMENTARY									
Silk, raw	Lb.	497	736	1,979	2,240	3,264	2,633	13,416	8,945
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	2,734	19,249	6,058	8,780	75,406	94,830	47,485	42,812
Bananas	Bunch	3,812	4,028	5,668	6,004	22,392	23,029	32,557	32,511
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	73,806	92,266	24,460	34,050	203,872	185,701	62,121	72,556
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico) c/	Lb.	309,834	268,678	145,490	103,525	1,374,984	1,341,499	668,364	557,068
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	513	432	1,442	950	2,077	2,125	5,762	5,087
Tea	Lb.	8,689	11,121	4,096	5,255	47,259	52,513	21,570	24,451
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,865	6,295	2,153	2,552	40,106	41,959	13,606	16,560
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	12	12	1,722	1,723	64	57	8,984	8,509
Rubber, crude	Lb.	120,786	122,063	31,385	30,808	640,139	554,781	178,537	127,661
Other complementary				38,363	8,161			46,950	42,059
Total complementary				232,816	204,148			1,099,352	938,219
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				376,079	369,416			1,968,051	1,921,248
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,133,534	1,229,094			6,523,111	6,623,142

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

APRIL 1959

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year

July-March agricultural exports in 1958-59 were 7 percent less than in 1957-58. The 9-month total is estimated at \$2.8 billion this fiscal year compared with \$3 billion last year. This year's total includes an actual figure of \$2,502 million for July-February and an estimate of \$290 million for March, 10 percent under the \$315 million a year earlier.

U. S. Agricultural Exports

July-March

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	Chg.
	\$ Million	%	
Cotton	631	310	-51
Grains & feeds 3/	926	1,085	+17
Wheat & flour 3/ 4/	496	535	+ 8
Feed grains 3/	288	400	+39
Rice, milled 3/	71	65	- 8
Tobacco, unmfd.	287	295	+ 3
Veg. oils & seeds 3/	305	300	- 2
Soybeans	173	172	- 1
Ed. veg. oils 3/ 5/	82	90	+10
Fruits & preps.	198	170	-14
Vegs. & preps. 3/	84	95	+13
Animals & prods. 3/	370	345	- 7
Fats & oils	124	120	- 3
Meats & products	64	70	+ 9
Hides & skins	50	40	-20
Dairy products 3/	84	65	-23
Private relief 6/	120	105	-12
Other 3/	93	85	- 9
TOTAL	3,014	2,790	- 7

1/ Partly revised. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Excludes private relief. 4/ Excludes products. 5/ Cottonseed and soybean. 6/ Mostly CCC donations.

Agricultural exports excluding cotton increased by 4 percent. July-March cotton exports this year are estimated at about half as much as last year.

Excluding cotton, July-March exports increased from \$2.4 billion to \$2.5 billion. Spearheading the gain in exports other than cotton were feed grains which climbed from \$288 million to \$400 million. Other gainers were wheat, tobacco, edible vegetable oils, vegetables and preparations, and meats. There were declines in rice, fruits and preparations, hides and skins, and dairy products.

Marketing Year

COTTON Cotton is moving abroad at half of last season's rate. Exports of about 1.8 million running bales in the first 8 months of the 1958-59 season were 53 percent below the 3.8 million shipped in the same period last season. This season's total may not exceed 3 million bales. As reported previously, the decrease

reflects larger exportable world supplies, weaker foreign demand, and underselling of most U. S. qualities by foreign growths. Exports of lower priced foreign growths this season and lower U. S. support prices announced for the 1959-60 season may keep U. S. exports at a relatively low level for the remainder of this season. The outlook is for a substantial rise next season. USDA announced in February that prices of U. S. cotton for export next season would be kept competitive on world markets.

GRAINS and FEEDS Feed grain exports are still outpacing year-ago levels.

This season's record European demand for U. S. feed grains, particularly sorghum grains and barley, still is the principal factor helping to offset some of the slackening in cotton exports. Feed grain shipments are estimated at 800 thousand short tons this March, 300 thousand more than a year earlier. The July-March total, excluding products, is estimated at 8.7 million tons this fiscal year compared with 6.4 million last year. It is estimated that exports including products will reach a record 11 million tons for the year ending in June.

March 1959 wheat exports were unusually heavy. Exports of wheat and wheat flour, including welfare donations, are estimated at 44 million bushels in March 1959, 10 million more than a year earlier. This may turn out to be the largest monthly export since June 1957's 57 million bushels. The July-March total is estimated at 326 million bushels this fiscal year compared with 288 million last year. This year's total includes an increase of 30 million bushels to India under Title I of Public Law 480. In addition, more wheat was shipped to Brazil and Europe and less to Japan.

TOBACCO Tobacco exports now total about the same as last year. The gain earlier this fiscal year was largely lost with the much smaller February export volume. A smaller March 1959 volume is also indicated. July-March shipments are estimated at 395 million pounds this year, about the same as last year. For the year ending in June, a total of 470 million pounds is expected, about as much as in 1957-58.

ANIMAL FATS Lard exports have been improving as prices became more competitive. The export improvement has been coming about mainly as a result of lower export prices due to larger domestic supplies. In addition, U. S. lard marketings in Cuba have been returning to normal. January-March lard exports to all countries were an estimated 150 million pounds this year, up 44 million from last year.

FRUITS Less prunes have been available for export. This season's much smaller U. S. dried prune crop has been sharply limiting exports. The 1958 crop of 194 million pounds was 58 percent as large as that in 1957. September-February exports of 41 million pounds in the current season were 56 percent as much as in the previous one.

PULSES More dry beans have been available for export. U. S. dry bean production in the 1958 season amounted to 1.9 billion pounds, 22 percent more than in 1957. August-February exports rose to 147 million pounds, 34 percent larger than a year earlier.

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

April 27

1959

President Eisenhower's Food for Peace plan will be discussed at a 2-day conference in Washington, May 5-6. Taking part will be cabinet representatives from 5 major wheat exporting countries--Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States--and the Director General of FAO. A preliminary meeting of officials of the same countries is being held in Washington now to outline the discussion areas for the May conference. Purpose of the conference is to explore practical means of utilizing agricultural surpluses of producing nations in the interest of reinforcing peace and the wellbeing of friendly peoples throughout the world.

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Sixty percent of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of surplus foods donated by USDA during the past $6\frac{1}{2}$ years has been distributed to needy persons in foreign countries. Donations exported were equivalent in export market value to less than 4 percent of all U. S. agricultural exports during this period. Under USDA's direct distribution program, CCC donates surplus foods to U. S. voluntary relief agencies which in turn distribute them to needy persons abroad.

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The United States and the Soviet Union are expected to be the principal gainers in increased world wheat exports in 1958-59. World exports, it is estimated, will exceed 1,200 million bushels, 50 million more than in 1957-58 but below the record 1,330 million in 1956-57. Increased exports are in sight also for Australia, Argentina, Canada, Spain, and Turkey. Largest decline will be shown by France, whose crop was hurt by bad weather. This year's export increase is moving mainly to India and Europe.

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U. S. exporters of quality apples, despite greater transportation costs, are proving that they can maintain their share of the British market if they are allowed to compete on an equal footing with other suppliers. With all supplying countries free to compete within the British apple import quota this season, U. S. exports to Britain in the July-February period increased from 407 thousand boxes in 1957-58 to 568 thousand in 1958-59, a gain of 40 percent.

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Burma is importing soybean oil from the United States for the first time. About 11 million pounds--for cooking use--will go under Title I.

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Consultations between the Colombian Government, the U. S. poultry industry, and USDA representatives have led to a decision by Colombia to permit imports of qualified poultry breeding stock. Until recently, poultry imports were prohibited. Preliminary indications are that imports of breeding stock under the new arrangement will amount to about \$40,000 per year.

IMPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-February agricultural imports were \$49 million less in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. The 8-month total fell from \$2,632 million last year to \$2,583 million this year. Complementary imports were \$173 million under a year earlier. Principal value declines were in coffee and rubber, with the former reflecting lower prices. Carpet wool imports were unchanged in value although up 38 percent in volume. Cocoa beans were up slightly in value but off 11 percent in volume. Supplementary imports gained \$123 million, reflecting mainly larger imports of livestock products and cane sugar. These increases were partly offset by reductions in cotton and grains.

Home market attracted more imported livestock and meat. Decreased U. S. cattle slaughter, higher U. S. prices, and increased foreign production were the main factors in the larger movement of imported livestock and meat into the U. S. market in fiscal 1958-59 than in 1957-58. Dutiable cattle imports in July-February increased from 722 thousand head to 776 thousand; however, the monthly trend after October 1958 was appreciably under a year earlier. July-February beef and veal imports advanced from 222 million to 346 million pounds. Pork imports, mostly specialty products from Europe, climbed from 89 million to 129 million pounds. Imports of hides and skins rose from 69 million to 99 million pounds.

The United States imported more Cuban sugar. U. S. sugar quota adjustments in 1958 to allow for smaller Hawaiian and Puerto Rican output and for increased U. S. population resulted in larger imports of sugar this fiscal year, primarily from Cuba. July-February imports from all countries totaled 2,762 thousand short tons in 1958-59 compared with 2,659 thousand in 1957-58. The import rise occurred in the first half of the fiscal year; in January and February 1959, imports were well under a year earlier.

Cotton import drop this year reflected mainly revision in trade data. Most of the 58-thousand bale reduction in July-February cotton imports from 183 thousand in 1957-58 to 125 thousand in 1958-59 was due to an upward revision in the import-for-consumption statistics for the former year. They were revised to include 47 thousand bales of Egyptian cotton released from the national stockpile and charged to the import quota for extra-long-staple cotton for the quota year ending July 31, 1957.

Less grain was purchased abroad this year. Grains moved into the United States in smaller volume in 1958-59 than in 1957-58 because of lower prices here as compared with Canada. July-February imports of oats fell from 18 million bushels to 3 million; barley, from 15 million bushels to 8 million; and wheat, from 7 million bushels to 5 million.

Coffee imports reflected buyers' uncertainty about prices. Because U. S. coffee buyers were uncertain about prices, they limited imports in 1958-59 close to the level of the previous year. July-February imports amounted to 1,853 million pounds this year compared with 1,812 million last year. This year's import value was 15 percent smaller, however, because of the lower prices. After lagging for 3 months, coffee imports increased over a year earlier in February 1959 by more than 50 percent in volume.

a Preliminary. b Product weight.

a. Preliminary. b. Product weight.

[Compiled from official records Bureau of the Census]

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): January 1958 and 1959 and July-January 1957-58 and 1958-59 ^{a/}

Commodity imported	Unit:	January		July-January		Value July-January 1958-59
		1958	Quantity	1958	Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY						
Cattle, dutiable	No.	118	Thousands	1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Cheese	Lb.	4,562	Thousands	12,854	\$ 9,364	\$ 66,832
Hides and skins	Lb.	8,630	Thousands	5,320	\$ 2,237	\$ 706
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	28,459	Thousands	14,596	\$ 3,503	\$ 34,316
Pork, total b/	Lb.	14,437	Thousands	42,574	\$ 8,414	\$ 61,192
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	9,418	Thousands	18,404	\$ 9,764	\$ 15,031
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bales	6	Thousands	15,824	\$ 8,517	\$ 184,017
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	7	Thousands	1	\$ 1,00	\$ 306,710
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,129	Thousands	1,021	\$ 1,719	\$ 116,274
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	3,827	Thousands	3,410	\$ 420	\$ 76,445
Pineapple juice	Gal.	2	Thousands	117	\$ 1	\$ 56,619
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	811	Thousands	341	\$ 1,023	\$ 69,345
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,519	Thousands	116	\$ 1,616	\$ 181
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,038	Thousands	642	\$ 1,586	\$ 100
Feeds and fodders	Q/	Q/	Thousands	Q/	Q/	Q/
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	64,240	Thousands	53,799	\$ 6,822	\$ 6,904
Copra	Lb.	50,823	Thousands	35,222	\$ 4,516	\$ 5,027
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	Q/	Thousands	Q/	Q/	Q/
Seeds, field and garden	Ton	411	Thousands	324	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,239
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Gal.	14,915	Thousands	19,050	\$ 44,067	\$ 35,924
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Lb.	9,064	Thousands	9,304	\$ 1,817	\$ 2,202
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	1,373	Thousands	1,279	\$ 6,635	\$ 135,175
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	39,428	Thousands	26,549	\$ 1,918	\$ 6,876
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	2	Thousands	28,705	\$ 3,101	\$ 5,962
Other supplementary	Lb.	1	Thousands	28,705	\$ 30,140	\$ 8,018
Total supplementary	Lb.	1	Thousands	162,762	\$ 161,813	\$ 55,911
COMPLEMENTARY						
Silk, raw	Lb.	614	Thousands	416	\$ 2,609	\$ 1,352
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	14,758	Thousands	25,540	\$ 9,035	\$ 11,542
Bananas	Bunch	3,651	Thousands	3,645	\$ 5,436	\$ 5,632
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	50,883	Thousands	49,888	\$ 18,349	\$ 18,324
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	241,752	Thousands	210,078	\$ 116,119	\$ 79,642
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	336	Thousands	274	\$ 886	\$ 524
Tea	Lb.	8,509	Thousands	8,498	\$ 4,183	\$ 4,054
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,914	Thousands	8,493	\$ 2,442	\$ 3,086
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	11	Thousands	10	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,928
Rubber, crude	Lb.	102,064	Thousands	123,088	\$ 25,149	\$ 32,654
Other complementary	Lb.	1	Thousands	1	\$ 8,572	\$ 7,881
Total complementary	Lb.	1	Thousands	194,320	\$ 166,619	\$ 129,373
TOTAL ALL AGRICULTURAL	Lb.	1	Thousands	357,082	\$ 328,432	\$ 2,325,132
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	Lb.	1	Thousands	1,108,968	\$ 1,134,522	\$ 7,632,080

^{a/} Preliminary. ^{b/} Product weight. ^{Q/} Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): February 1958 and 1959 and July-February 1957-58 and 1958-59 ^{a/}

Commodity imported	Unit:	February		July-February		Value 1958-59			
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value				
SUPPLEMENTARY		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	1,000	1,000
Cattle, dutiable	No.	84	8,621	1,000	7,567	722	776	75,453	91,511
Cheese	Lb.	3,898	4,853	1,964	2,174	33,639	39,169	17,365	18,862
Hides and skins	Lb.	7,648	13,527	3,151	5,334	68,840	98,555	28,177	38,067
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	37,709	38,944	7,595	14,935	221,726	345,655	57,097	121,295
Pork, total b/	Lb.	12,535	12,900	8,963	8,834	88,950	129,174	64,212	85,981
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	7,798	17,210	6,896	10,626	64,477	86,555	57,823	58,225
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale:	2	2	282	209	183	125	51,233	23,742
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	10	9	2,299	1,693	37	22	8,660	4,367
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,212	1,001	1,744	1,562	7,840	8,675	12,658	13,055
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	5,328	6,210	596	689	54,412	51,638	6,338	6,044
Pineapple juice	Gal.	152	0	51	0	3,376	1,916	1,185	1,094
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,101	46	1,543	63	15,347	8,299	20,126	10,990
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	678	134	574	153	17,692	2,665	12,987	2,226
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	678	956	1,206	1,449	4,745	10,074	7,342	7,342
Feeds and fodders	Gal.	2/	2/	786	1,402	2/	8,362	10,726	10,726
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	2/	2/	3,055	4,270	2/	44,550	47,557	47,557
Copra	Lb.	32,831	36,214	2,421	3,473	460,330	385,385	30,661	32,667
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	31,554	36,618	5,749	7,474	337,403	350,250	60,487	61,058
Seeds, field and garden	Gal.	2/	2/	1,027	1,011	2/	2/	2/	2/
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton:	407	344	44,220	37,658	2,659	2,762	9,708	8,738
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Ton:	24,676	17,295	2,800	2,297	159,850	189,180	293,339	306,629
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	8,261	8,644	6,017	6,344	63,365	74,096	47,496	22,770
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	943	1,151	1,354	1,371	8,961	9,786	13,293	13,653
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	58,485	50,366	4,520	3,807	114,396	85,553	8,814	6,312
Other supplementary				24,881	27,975			211,886	249,799
Total supplementary				142,315	152,370			1,173,774	1,297,212
COMPLEMENTARY									
Silk, raw	Lb.	188	419	806	1,410	4,096	3,468	16,831	11,706
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	9,836	17,436	5,510	8,122	100,000	137,805	62,030	62,475
Bananas	Bunch:	3,779	4,224	5,358	5,732	29,822	30,898	43,351	43,875
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	49,583	34,400	18,834	12,688	304,338	269,989	99,304	103,568
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	194,946	301,457	94,572	108,200	1,811,683	1,853,034	879,055	744,910
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	168	676	481	1,256	2,681	3,075	7,128	6,867
Tea	Lb.	6,890	8,635	3,171	4,269	62,658	69,645	28,223	32,774
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	7,117	5,227	2,139	2,008	54,137	55,680	18,187	21,654
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	12	10	1,594	1,420	86	78	12,118	11,857
Rubber, crude	Lb.	103,079	109,574	25,087	29,525	845,282	787,443	228,772	189,840
Other complementary				7,338	6,817			62,864	56,759
Total complementary				164,890	181,447			1,458,563	1,286,285
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				307,205	333,817			2,632,337	2,583,497
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				956,383	1,113,296			8,588,462	8,870,960

^{a/} Preliminary. ^{b/} Product weight. ^{c/} Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



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Digest

MAY 1959

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year

July-April agricultural exports in 1958-59 were 8 percent less than in 1957-58. The export value for the first 10 months is estimated at \$3,080 million in the current fiscal year, \$250 million under the \$3,330 million in the previous fiscal year. This year's total includes an actual figure of \$2,794 million for July through March and an estimate of \$286 million for April, 10 percent under the \$316 million in April 1958.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-April

Commodity	:1957-58:1958-59:		Chg.
	: 1/ :	: 2/ :	
Cotton	\$ 704	350	-51
Grains & feeds 3/	1,042	1,205	+16
Wheat & flour 3/	558	600	+ 8
Feed grains 3/4/	324	440	+36
Rice, milled 3/	81	76	- 6
Tobacco, unmfd.	302	310	+ 3
Veg. oils & seeds 3/	331	330	0
Soybeans	185	195	+ 5
Ed. veg. oils 3/5/	93	95	+ 2
Fruits & preps.	217	190	-12
Vegs. & preps. 3/	94	105	+12
Animals & prods. 3/	406	390	- 4
Fats & oils	135	130	- 4
Meats & products	69	78	+13
Hides & skins	55	44	-20
Dairy products 3/	94	70	-26
Private relief 6/	133	105	-22
Other 3/	101	95	- 6
TOTAL	3,330	3,080	- 8

1/ Partly revised. 2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Excludes private relief. 4/ Excludes products. 5/ Cottonseed and soybean.

6/ Mostly CCC donations.

Agricultural exports, excluding cotton, continued to run 4 percent ahead. July-April cotton exports are estimated at \$350 million this fiscal year, 51 percent below the value last year. The decrease reflects larger exportable world supplies, weaker foreign demand, and underselling of most U. S. qualities by foreign growths. Excluding cotton, exports totaled \$2,730 million this year compared with \$2,626 million in 1957-58.

Exports, excluding cotton and feed grains, are running about as high this year as last year. From the start of the year, the principal bolstering factor in agricultural exports has been the unusually high level of feed grain shipments, mainly sorghum grains and barley. July-April feed grain shipments were \$440 million this year, 36 percent more than the \$324 million last year. This has

came about mainly as a result of a strong increase in European demand this season. Excluding feed grains as well as cotton, July-April agricultural exports amounted to \$2,290 million this year, only one-half of 1 percent below the \$2,302 million last year.

If May and June are average months, the fiscal year's total will be \$3,700 million. Through April, this fiscal year's agricultural exports averaged \$308 million a month. The lowest monthly figure is the \$286-million estimate for April while the highest was the \$359 million reached last October. If May and June exports run at the average rate of \$308 million, the year's total will be \$3,700 million, 3 percent under the estimate of \$3,800 million made last fall when the outlook was for a higher level of cotton exports than now being realized. An export total of \$3,700 million would be the sixth highest on record.

Cotton was the main factor in reduced exports to leading markets. Among the 18 major markets (see table below) July-March agricultural exports were reduced to 8, increased to 5, and either unchanged or changed to a minor degree to 5. Combined shipments were \$162 million less to the United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany--3 of the 5 best foreign markets and all 3 big cotton buyers. Exports to Canada, second largest market in the three-quarter period, held firm while those to India, the fifth largest market, increased by \$36 million, reflecting heavy Title I wheat shipments.

U. S. Agricultural Exports
by Country of Destination
July-March

Country	: 1957-	: 1958-	: Chg.
	: 58	: 59	:
	\$ Million	%	
United Kingdom	368.7	320.6	-13
Canada	248.6	247.7	0
Japan	305.2	242.4	-21
West Germany	259.3	208.2	-20
India	154.7	191.0	+23
Netherlands	165.8	181.9	+10
Cuba	119.0	110.2	-7
Spain	54.8	97.4	+78
Italy	115.7	85.0	-27
Belgium	95.2	81.0	-15
Korea, Rep. of	64.8	67.0	+3
Venezuela	63.4	65.9	+4
Yugoslavia	36.6	58.6	+60
Mexico	91.6	58.0	-37
Philippines	51.6	56.2	+9
Poland	77.0	55.9	-27
France	36.0	51.1	+42
Pakistan	58.5	18.8	-68
Other	647.5	597.0	-8
TOTAL	3,014.0	2,793.9	-7

Title I Public Law 480 activity also figured in major country shifts.

With about one-sixth of agricultural exports moving under Title I of Public Law 480, shifts in Title I activity tend to influence the volume of exports to individual countries. This year July-March exports to several major markets, in addition to India, increased or decreased in response to Title I program activity. Mexico purchased less Title I corn; Poland, less wheat and cotton; and Pakistan, less rice and wheat. On the other hand, Spain bought more Title I edible vegetable oils; and Yugoslavia, more wheat. The increased exports to France reflected larger commercial purchases of U. S. feed grains.

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TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

May 25, 1959

A team of 7 State agricultural extension workers, accompanied by USDA officials, departed May 23 for Western Europe to undertake a study of foreign trade developments and agricultural market requirements. The study project is being conducted by FAS and the Federal Extension Service. Findings will be brought before agricultural groups across the nation as part of USDA's broad program to help U. S. agriculture maintain and expand its foreign markets.

Interest in U. S. poultry breeding stock is showing up in Denmark. A North Jutland poultry cooperative has proposed joining with 3 other cooperatives in requesting the Ministry of Agriculture to permit imports of poultry breeding stock and has expressed interest in U. S. stock. Increased European demand for U. S. stock has followed expansion of demand for U. S. poultry meats. U. S. exports of such meats to Europe climbed from 425 thousand pounds in 1954 to over 23 million in 1958.

The Export-Import Bank has announced a \$600 thousand credit to Honduras to finance the purchase of purebred beef and dairy cattle in the United States to improve herds in Honduras. Traders may communicate with the Banco Nacional de Fomento, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Further easing of foreign import restrictions affecting U. S. farm exports include: Denmark--cheese, casein, and citrus fruit other than lemons (which were eased previously); West Germany--apples; Jamaica--canned peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail; Union of South Africa--rice; New Zealand--canned deciduous fruit.

The 37 countries in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are meeting this month in Geneva, Switzerland, for the 14th Session of the Contracting Parties. The United States will continue to press for less discrimination against U. S. farm products. U. S. exporters still encounter many trade barriers despite the virtual ending of the dollar shortage in the economically more developed countries and the achievement of varying degrees of trade liberalization.

USDA announced on May 5 a supplemental Title I, Public Law 480 agreement for the sale to the United Arab Republic of \$23-million worth of agricultural commodities including tobacco, rice, edible vegetable oil, feed grains, frozen poultry, nonfat dry milk, and anhydrous milk fat.

IMPORT HIGHLIGHTS

March agricultural imports registered a \$54-million gain in 1959 over 1958. U. S. agricultural imports amounted to \$371 million in March 1959, 17 percent more than the \$317 million in March 1958. March imports were the largest this fiscal year. Supplementary (somewhat competitive) items increased by \$25 million, with gains mainly in hides and skins, meats, apparel wool, copra, and tobacco partly offset by declines in dutiable cattle and cane sugar. Complementary (noncompetitive) items increased by \$28 million, primarily carpet wool, bananas, coffee, and crude rubber. Less cocoa beans were imported.

July-March agricultural imports this year were about the same as last year. The 9-month total was \$2,954 million in the current fiscal year as compared with \$2,950 million in the previous year. An increase in supplementary items was almost fully offset by a decline in complementary items:

- * Supplementary imports totaled \$1,476 million this fiscal year, 11 percent more than the \$1,328 million last year. For this 9-month period there were increases in imports of dutiable cattle, hides and skins, meats, cane sugar, and unmanufactured tobacco and reductions in cotton and feed grains.
- * Complementary imports amounted to \$1,478 million this year, 9 percent under the \$1,622 million last year. Nine-month totals were smaller for silk, coffee, and crude rubber and larger for carpet wool.

Increased meat imports supplemented somewhat scarce domestic supplies. July-March imports of beef and veal totaled 374 million pounds (product weight) this fiscal year compared with 249 million last year. Most of the rise was accounted for by boneless beef, veal, and mutton. Main reasons for the gain were the relatively low U. S. supplies and relatively high prices of processing- and manufacturing-type meats coupled with continued strong domestic demand for them. The sharp increases in prices of low-grade meat encouraged U. S. processors to look to foreign sources of supply and stimulated foreign shippers, especially in New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina, to send more meat to the United States. July-March imports of pork rose to 146 million pounds in 1958-59 from 102 million pounds in 1957-58. This increase was chiefly due to the availability of plentiful pork supplies in Canada.

July-March cotton imports this fiscal year included mainly 1958-59 quota year entries while last fiscal year they included large portions of both 1956-57 and 1957-58 quota year entries. Imports of unmanufactured cotton amounted to 129 thousand bales (480 pounds net) in July-March of 1958-59 compared with 187 thousand in July-March of 1957-58. Last fiscal year's total included large portions of both the 1956-57 and 1957-58 quota years' imports of long staple cotton. The long staple quota is 95 thousand bales for an August 1-July 31 year while the short staple quota is 30 thousand bales on a September 20-September 19 year. In the current fiscal year, July-March imports included mostly cotton entries under the 1958-59 quota which has been largely filled.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: March 1958 and 1959 and July-March 1957-58 and 1958-59 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	March		July-March	
		1958	Quantity	1959	Value
Cheese	Lb.	920	Thousands	1,000	\$ 1,000
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	7,322	1,075	361	\$ 430
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	1,823	5,131	1,184	743
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	10,117	1,812	900	982
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	13,743	13,743	1,408	1,397
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	791	823	820	1,065
Pork, total b/	Lb.	1,973	1,850	823	839
Lard	Lb.	4,092	4,824	1,536	1,573
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	36,299	41,910	4,982	4,589
Cotton, unmf'd., excl. linters (running bales)	Bale	90,179	103,071	7,927	8,275
Apples, fresh	Lb.	480	284	70,041	35,599
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	35,681	6,171	2,709	500
Prunes, dried	Lb.	24,608	55,787	2,240	3,538
Raisins and currants	Lb.	15,481	3,798	2,417	980
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	4,284	2,304	898	614
Orange juice	Gal.	39,017	19,222	5,848	3,080
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,834	1,334	3,413	2,421
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,874	7,401	7,947	8,359
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,848	13,525	10,727	17,881
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,716	7,334	2,891	8,831
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Bu.	359	2,094	208	1,524
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	144,955	131,240	10,652	8,149
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	0	36,851	0	268
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	26,500	36,851	16,475	64,870
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,293	1,516	10,052	5,710
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	1	0	6	0
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc	Bu.	3,759	5,023	8,790	11,547
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Bu.	55,047	49,361	8,456	5,688
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Bu.	16,221	8,893	2,935	1,128
Beans, dried	Bu.	35,552	33,219	24,487	23,451
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Bu.	13,610	26,080	1,096	2,108
Potatoes, white	Bu.	10,973	12,104	583	899
Vegetables, canned *	Bu.	8,273	10,958	300	268
Food exported for relief, etc.	Bu.	11,183	7,666	1,264	999
Other agricultural commodities	Bu.	0	0	19,063	10,570
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				51,773	53,115
				315,212	291,990
				:	:
				1,541,245	1,441,324
				:	:
				3,013,997	2,793,927
				:	:
				14,191,278	12,890,046

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): March 1958 and 1959 and July-March 1957-58 and 1958-59 ^{a/}

Commodity imported	Unit:	March		July-March		Value
		1958	Quantity	1959	Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY						
Cattle, dutiable	No.	93	Thousands	1,000	dollars	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	4,923	Thousands	11,740	7,399	87,193
Hides and skins	Lb.	5,649	Thousands	2,388	2,487	21,348
Beef and veal, total ^{b/}	Lb.	8,239	Thousands	3,537	9,317	47,384
Pork, total ^{b/}	Lb.	27,221	Thousands	28,767	8,313	132,346
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	12,767	Thousands	16,538	9,199	97,222
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Lb.	10,532	Thousands	18,973	8,019	69,086
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	4	Thousands	553	335	24,076
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,134	Thousands	1,400	850	5,836
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	4,592	Thousands	7,637	1,736	15,249
Pineapple juice	Gal.	282	Thousands	82	511	6,859
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	518	Thousands	1,093	94	1,214
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	814	Thousands	175	708	12,513
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,061	Thousands	1,428	713	2,419
Feeds and fodders	£/	£/	£/	£/	£/	9,646
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	25,714	£/	42,896	1,051	11,960
Copra	Lb.	45,854	£/	47,849	1,234	51,438
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	£/	£/	£/	£/	36,982
Seeds, field and garden	Ton	475	£/	438	3,108	69,817
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Gal.	27,022	£/	16,150	2,974	9,556
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Lb.	5,610	£/	9,502	4,040	35,125
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	1,667	£/	3,381	1,320	24,234
Tobacco, other	Lb.	77,300	£/	86,115	5,866	61,429
Tomatoes, natural state					2,569	23,643
Other supplementary					24,183	20,488
Total supplementary					6,358	14,679
COMPLEMENTARY					191,696	229,515
Silk, raw	Lb.	168	£/	379	585	276,114
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	14,144	£/	28,603	7,755	1,309
Bananas	Bunch	4,551	£/	5,770	6,102	75,403
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	50,892	£/	43,012	19,814	51,902
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	194,618	£/	299,053	91,405	118,320
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	270	£/	502	761	850,795
Tea	Lb.	9,723	£/	9,057	4,585	850,460
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	5,652	£/	7,565	2,917	7,889
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	85	£/	59	1,018	7,889
Rubber, crude	Lb.	89,346	£/	108,829	21,629	33,508
Other complementary					6,474	21,104
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL					163,045	250,401
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES					191,487	61,654
					317,122	69,332
					370,849	1,471,705
						2,949,562
						2,953,991
						10,144,926
						9,573,045

^{a/} Preliminary. ^{b/} Product weight. £/ Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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OF THE UNITED STATES



Digest

JUNE 1959

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EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year

July-May agricultural exports in 1958-59 were 7 percent less than in 1957-58. U. S. agricultural exports are estimated at \$3,400 million in the first 11 months of fiscal year 1958-59, \$274 million less than the \$3,674 million in the corresponding period a year earlier. The 11-month total in 1958-59 includes an actual figure of \$3,090 million for the July-April period and an estimate of \$310 million for May. The May estimate in 1959 compares with exports of \$345 million in 1958.

U. S. agricultural exports, July-April

Commodity	:1957-58:	:1958-59:	Chg.
	1/	2/	:
Cotton	780	385	-51
Grains & feeds 3/	1,140	1,330	+17
Wheat & flour 3/	611	660	+ 8
Feed grains 3/4/	361	480	+33
Rice, milled 3/	84	85	+ 1
Tobacco, unmfd.	320	330	+ 3
Veg. oils & seeds 3/	382	385	- 1
Soybeans	201	215	+ 7
Ed. veg. oils 3/5/	124	120	- 3
Fruits & preps. 3/	239	205	-14
Vegs. & preps. 3/	106	115	+ 8
Animals & prods. 3/	447	430	- 4
Fats & oils	149	145	- 3
Meats & products	76	85	+12
Hides & skins	61	45	-26
Dairy products 3/	103	75	-27
Private relief 6/	151	115	-24
Other 3/	109	105	- 4
TOTAL	3,674	3,400	- 7

1/ Partly revised. 2/ Partly estimated.
3/ Excludes private relief. 4/ Excludes products. 5/ Cotton and soybean.
6/ Mostly CCC donations.

Agricultural exports are headed for a \$3,700-million total in 1958-59. If the \$3,400-million estimate for the first 11 months is realized and if June's total approximates \$300 million, exports in 1958-59 are expected to total \$3,700 million, sixth largest on record.

Exports, excluding cotton, in 1958-59 were 4 percent ahead of 1957-58. Exports of cotton in 1958-59 amounted to only half of what they were a year earlier. Reduced foreign demand for U. S. cotton in 1958-59 reflected several factors: (1) Larger beginning cotton stocks and production in foreign exporting countries, (2) weaker demand for and larger

inventories of foreign textile goods, (3) substantially lower prices for most foreign growths compared with equivalent qualities of U. S. cotton, and (4) prospects for larger production of and lower export prices for U. S. cotton next season. Excluding cotton, July-May agricultural exports totaled \$3,015 million in 1958-59 compared with \$2,894 million in 1957-58.

Exports, excluding cotton and feed grains, equaled 1957-58 level. July-May agricultural exports, excluding cotton and feed grains, are estimated at \$2,535 million in 1958-59, about equal to the \$2,533 million a year earlier. A strong increase in European demand for feed grains, mainly sorghum grains and barley, boosted U. S. exports of feed grains in 1958-59 to a new record of over 10 million short tons. Without the one-third increase in feed grains, exports of all agricultural commodities in 1958-59 would have been 11 percent behind 1957-58.

Title I has stimulated wheat exports to India. Assuming exports of 40 million bushels of wheat and grain equivalent of flour in May 1959, July-May wheat exports, excluding CCC donations to private welfare agencies, totaled 385 million bushels in 1958-59 compared with 311 million in the previous year. Some of the increase was accounted for by larger shipments to Brazil and Europe, but the bulk of the gain came from Title I exports to India. This program from its inception has enabled India to obtain greatly needed supplies of wheat. Its need for imported wheat has been especially great this past year, following the short 1957-58 crop and the resulting rise in prices. Economic development has stimulated consumption, and that country has sought to build up operating stocks in an attempt to minimize hand-to-mouth buying.

Less U. S. fruits were exported. U. S. shipments of fruits and preparations in July-May are estimated at \$205 million in 1958-59, 14 percent under a year earlier. Exports of fresh apples were down in value by more than half; those of fresh pears and lemons were reduced by two-fifths; and those of dried prunes were smaller by one-fifth. Declines in these commodities, reflecting mainly smaller sales to Europe, more than offset the increase in sales of California Navel oranges to Canada.

Marketing Year

Lower prices have stimulated exports of animal fats and red meats. Increased supplies and lower prices in recent months have helped to expand 1959 sales abroad of animal fats and red meats. January-May lard exports are estimated at 225 million pounds in 1959 compared with 165 million in 1958. More lard moved to Cuba as marketings returned to normal, and larger sales to the United Kingdom and West Germany were encouraged by competitive prices. Exports of edible and inedible tallow are placed at 490 million pounds in 1959 against 341 million in 1958, with substantial gains recorded in the amount going to Italy. Shipments of pork and variety meats also improved. On the other hand, exports of beef remained low, and those of hides and skins fell sharply due to higher prices.

Greater foreign competition has weakened exports of most dairy products. The domestic supply and price situation has made it difficult to export most dairy products in 1959--mainly butter, cheese, evaporated milk, and

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

June 19, 1959

As a result of short crops, Chile and the Union of South Africa are inquiring about availability and prices of U. S. beans. Chile usually exports from 500 thousand to 750 thousand bags while the Union normally exports about half of its annual output of 875 thousand bags.

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Latest reports indicate that Argentina's rice crop, originally estimated at 110 thousand metric tons (rough), has been reduced by one-half and Uruguay's sunflower seed crop, first placed at 102 thousand short tons, has been cut by more than 50 percent--the result of recent bad weather.

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Foreign actions affecting U. S. farm product exports: . . . The United Kingdom on June 8 liberalized dollar imports of a number of items including cheese, frozen beef tongues, nuts, live cattle, honey, vegetables, and selected fruits. . . . France has liberalized imports of summer oranges from sources other than OEEC countries, July 15-September 30. . . . Italy has lifted its beef and veal import embargo. . . . Sweden has reduced some duties on imports of live cattle and meats. . . . West Germany has issued a dollar import tender for Grade A fully eviscerated poultry. . . . Japan has announced a 35-percent increase in foreign exchange allocation for cotton imports April 1959-March 1960 compared with purchases in 1958-59.

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USDA has issued a new bilingual egg grading certificate for shipments to Spanish-speaking countries. The new certificate is expected to help exporters better interpret foreign requirements.

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USDA announced the following major Title I Public Law 480 agreements in June: . . . June 1: \$40 million with Indonesia for 150 thousand bales of cotton, 1.4 million cwt. of wheat flour, 1.2 million cwt. of rice, and 28 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. . . . June 9: \$13 million with Nationalist China for 4.5 million bushels of wheat, 5 million pounds of soybean or cottonseed oil, 4.4 million pounds of dairy products, and 3 million pounds of tobacco. . . . June 10: \$44 million with Poland for 7.3 million bushels of wheat, 9.2 million bushels of barley, 433 thousand bushels of corn or grain sorghums, 70.5 thousand bales of cotton, 33 million pounds of soybean or cottonseed oil, and 11 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. . . . June 15: \$33 million with Argentina for 165 million pounds of soybean or cottonseed oil and 770 thousand cwt. of rice.

Continued from page 2.

dried whole milk--particularly because of lower prices for competing products abroad. January-April cheese exports fell from 9 million pounds in 1958 to 3 million in 1959; evaporated milk, from 30 million to 17 million; and dried whole milk, from 11 million to 9 million.

Pea exports are completing excellent season. August-April dried pea exports totaled 125 million pounds in 1958-59 compared with 80 million a year earlier. Active export demand this season was due to lower supplies abroad, especially in Europe. Exports increased despite the relatively small 1958 U. S. crop. Large beginning stocks and European willingness to pay higher prices made the excellent export season possible.

October-May soybean exports ran one-fifth ahead of 1957-58. Except for December, monthly shipments of soybeans this season have exceeded those of a year earlier. The October-May export total is estimated at 79 million bushels in 1958-59, about one-fifth ahead of the 66 million of 1957-58. Large quantities again went to Western Europe, Japan, and Canada. The improved European demand stemmed from shorter copra supplies and reduced Northern European soybean stocks. Exports to Japan were up as a result of the break in trade relations with Communist China. It is expected that U. S. exports will set a new season record of more than 100 million bushels.

Government programs are stimulating edible vegetable oil exports. October-May exports of edible vegetable oils--cottonseed and soybean--are estimated at 685 million pounds this season compared with 672 million last season. This year's good showing is due to shipments under Title I of Public Law 480. Larger Title I exports are expected in the second half, and their total will reach a new high. All exports are expected to reach 1.4-1.5 billion pounds in 1958-59, 300-400 million more than a year earlier. Major purchasers are Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

April agricultural imports in 1959 were up slightly from 1958. Imports amounted to \$354 million in April 1959, 2 percent more than the \$348 million in April 1958. Supplementary (somewhat competitive) items increased by \$18 million, with gains mainly in beef and veal, vegetable oils, and hides and skins. Imports of cattle, cane sugar and barley (grain) declined. Complementary (noncompetitive) items fell by \$13 million. Imports of coffee dropped from \$116 million to \$84 million, but this decline was partly offset by increases in carpet wool and crude rubber.

July-April imports in 1958-59 were about the same as in 1957-58. The 10-month total was \$3,308 million in fiscal year 1958-59 as compared with \$3,298 million in 1957-58. Supplementary imports, up 11 percent, totaled \$1,664 million. Dutiable cattle, hides and skins, meats, cane sugar, and tobacco gained substantially. Reductions were mainly in cotton and feed grains. Complementary imports, down 9 percent, amounted to \$1,644 million. Silk, coffee, and crude rubber fell while carpet wool increased in value. The value of coffee imports in 1958-59 reflected lower prices inasmuch as volume increased by 6 percent over 1957-58.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: April 1958 and 1959 and July-April 1957-58 and 1958-59 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	April		July		April		July		Value	
		1958	Quantity	1958	Value	1959	Quantity	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Cheese	Lb.	3,112	541	898	225	20,523	10,551	8,072	4,043		
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	6,353	4,362	1,028	622	117,179	92,272	18,500	14,733		
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	2,133	1,779	922	978	35,714	29,807	15,925	11,899		
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	33,009	19,885	2,588	2,130	207,596	152,883	25,332	18,895		
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	906	1,467	832	1,146	18,323	25,802	9,854	13,830		
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	1,173	2,039	606	832	30,591	20,521	10,567	8,253		
Pork, total b/	Lb.	3,664	4,431	1,441	1,565	46,120	49,160	17,073	16,967		
Lard	Lb.	21,608	41,248	3,043	4,377	331,310	371,565	45,845	45,504		
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	76,500	97,086	6,711	7,818	921,821	916,633	81,577	76,921		
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (running bales) .	Bale	501	245	72,600	31,332	4,698	2,645	703,578	352,899		
Apples, fresh	Lb.	14,680	7,679	1,174	628	238,067	99,771	18,147	8,195		
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	33,397	69,205	3,466	4,517	417,319	365,369	28,933	27,258		
Prunes, dried	Lb.	9,151	2,932	1,499	768	107,574	59,123	16,496	13,512		
Raisins and currants	Lb.	1,764	1,344	383	402	56,720	41,940	10,276	10,480		
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	27,285	15,268	3,920	2,565	267,212	244,355	38,438	37,807		
Orange juice	Gal.	1,659	1,084	2,386	2,026	13,593	9,950	17,983	19,998		
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	11,585	6,495	11,489	7,449	67,627	97,053	67,306	110,398		
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	15,073	16,575	20,331	22,194	159,759	161,706	214,454	211,731		
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	3,378	4,839	3,515	5,651	29,596	81,053	32,200	96,353		
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,452	2,071	1,358	1,692	18,994	23,435	10,713	16,635		
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	115,150	89,969	9,978	7,008	984,117	1,018,894	80,582	76,892		
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	28	65	38	91	3,262	8,044	3,823	9,929		
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	28,467	31,521	49,826	55,051	262,134	297,144	462,735	511,517		
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,722	2,348	12,296	8,582	22,022	20,549	95,539	82,346		
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	3	c/	12	2	9,035	4,636	21,539	13,635		
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	5,121	9,410	12,708	21,916	76,202	84,729	185,193	195,521		
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	33,973	57,402	4,982	7,043	337,238	628,950	49,355	80,131		
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	34,360	96,890	6,509	12,242	279,002	206,592	44,193	25,907		
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	22,789	24,180	14,854	17,414	416,522	422,611	302,249	312,799		
Beans, dried	Lb.	17,681	45,899	1,302	3,754	174,533	238,409	12,972	19,097		
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	22,054	8,455	1,073	702	83,161	137,116	4,721	8,873		
Potatoes, white	Lb.	10,268	22,542	385	540	171,547	224,416	4,845	5,564		
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	5,129	7,766	749	1,095	113,973	78,865	14,766	11,875		
Food exported for relief, etc.	Lb.			13,518	8,815			133,168	106,272		
Other agricultural commodities	Lb.			47,225	53,317			522,693	514,731		
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				315,650	296,489			3,329,647	3,090,416		
				1,516,343	1,452,134			15,707,621	14,342,180		

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Less than 500.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): April 1958 and 1959 and July-April 1957-58 and 1958-59 *a/*

Commodity imported	Unit:	April		July		April		July		Value
		1958	Quantity	1958	Value	1958	Quantity	1958-59	1957-58	
SUPPLEMENTARY										
Cattle, dutiable	No. : Thousands	88	Thousands	1,000	dollars	1,000	Thousands	1,000	1,000	\$ 1,000
Cheese	Lb. : 60	8,694	dollars	7,489		903	Thousands	900	95,887	\$ 106,399
Hides and skins	Lb. : 4,220	4,829		2,073		42,783		49,649	21,827	23,581
Beef and veal, total <i>b/</i>	Lb. : 17,882	20,414		6,146		94,961		143,155	37,859	55,978
Pork, total <i>b/</i>	Lb. : 39,218	52,579		11,903		19,674		288,165	427,001	152,020
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb. : 15,227	18,829		11,268		11,524		116,974	164,541	108,746
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Lb. : 11,759	15,561		9,052		9,491		86,708	120,722	78,577
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Bale: 2	3		1,196		231		189	131	24,307
Olives in brine	Ton : 6	6		1,178		1,222		47	35	7,057
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Gal. : 1,023	841		1,567		1,291		10,007	10,916	16,540
Pineapple juice	Lb. : 5,961	6,376		689		717		64,965	65,651	7,538
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Gal. : 0	699		0		474		2,658	2,696	1,598
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu. : 1,590	305		2,251		400		17,536	9,696	12,913
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu. : 761	181		671		206		19,266	3,021	2,625
Feeds and fodders	Bu. : 617	744		1,021		1,052		8,539	6,916	12,915
Nuts and preparations						1,308		1,277	<i>c/</i>	10,941
Copra	Lb. : 59,337	<i>c/</i>	76,622	4,537	<i>c/</i>	545,380		504,903	<i>c/</i>	51,619
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb. : 28,648	<i>c/</i>	46,228	4,788	<i>c/</i>	8,316		444,327	<i>c/</i>	37,153
Seeds, field and garden		<i>c/</i>			<i>c/</i>	950		411,905	<i>c/</i>	73,037
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton : 463	439		50,903		46,633		3,597	<i>c/</i>	14,371
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal. : 51,242	51,242		4,784		5,519		231,043	255,018	44,855
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb. : 7,718	7,718		4,580		5,730		75,258	91,316	78,134
Tobacco, other	Lb. : 2,612	3,711		2,238		2,685		26,794	34,699	22,727
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb. : 64,784	56,872		5,189		4,196		256,480	228,540	26,328
Other supplementary				29,115		35,836				19,868
Total supplementary						168,834		187,464		312,252
COMPLEMENTARY										
Silk, raw	Lb. : 193	202		720		716		4,458	4,050	18,136
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb. : 12,184	26,251		6,410		12,392		126,328	192,692	76,195
Bananas	Bunch: 4,356	4,607		6,567		7,104		38,730	41,275	56,019
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb. : 39,256	45,281		15,643		15,551		394,486	358,282	134,761
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb. : 254,945	235,761		116,466		84,304		2,261,245	2,386,801	1,086,926
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb. : 159	315		441		545		3,010	3,891	8,230
Tea	Lb. : 9,687	10,949		4,526		5,074		82,069	89,651	42,134
Spices (complementary)	Lb. : 6,320	8,670		2,359		3,797		66,109	72,215	23,462
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton : 10	13		1,436		1,836		181	150	133,871
Rubber, crude	Lb. : 78,243	99,338		18,625		26,242		1,012,871	995,610	14,572
Other complementary				6,139		8,640				16,272
Total complementary						179,332		166,201		75,474
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL										
Total All Commodities				348,166		353,665				1,800,935
										1,643,906
										3,307,656
										11,312,350
<i>a/</i> Preliminary. <i>b/</i> Product weight. <i>c/</i> Reported in value only.										

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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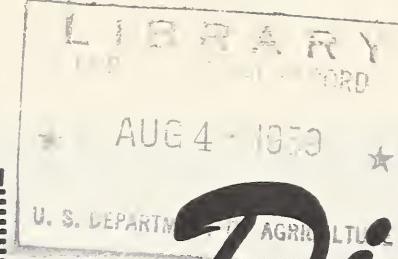
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES



Digest

JULY 1959

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year

Agricultural exports were relatively large in fiscal year 1959. U. S. agricultural exports in the year ending June 30, 1959, are estimated at \$3,745 million (11 months actual, 1 estimated). June exports are estimated at \$330 million, about the same as a year earlier. The year's total was 6 percent less than that of \$4,002 million in fiscal year 1958. The alltime high was

\$4,728 million in 1957. Declines in cotton, fruits, dairy products, and hides and skins last year more than offset increases in grains, vegetable oils, oilseeds, vegetables, and meat. Exports of tobacco and animal fats did not vary much in value from 1958 to 1959 although animal fat volume was up.

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	Chg.
	: 1/	: 2/	:
Cotton	841	410	-51
Grains & feeds 3/	1,256	1,470	+17
Wheat & flour 3/	681	730	+ 7
Feed grains 3/ 4/	392	535	+36
Rice, milled 3/	91	95	+ 4
Tobacco, unmfd.	343	350	+ 2
Veg. oils & seeds 3/	413	435	+ 5
Soybeans	214	240	+12
Ed. veg. oils 3/ 5/	141	145	+ 3
Fruits & preps. 3/	262	225	-14
Vegs. & preps. 3/	120	135	+13
Animals & prods. 3/	483	480	- 1
Fats & oils	161	158	- 2
Meats & products	82	94	+15
Hides & skins	64	56	-12
Dairy products 3/	114	86	-25
Private relief 6/	166	130	-22
Other 3/	118	110	- 7
TOTAL	4,002	3,745	- 6

1/ Partly revised. 2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Excludes private relief. 4/ Excludes products. 5/ Cottonseed and soybean.

6/ Mostly CCC donations.

Principal decline was in cotton. The big commodity drop from fiscal year 1958 to 1959 was in cotton; export value declined from \$841 million to \$410 million, 51 percent less. Reduced foreign demand for U. S. cotton reflected: (1) Larger beginning stocks and production in foreign exporting countries, (2) weaker demand for and larger inventories of foreign textile goods, (3) substantially lower prices for most foreign growths compared with equivalent qualities of U. S. cotton, and (4) prospects for larger production and lower export prices of U. S. cotton starting August 1, 1959.

Exports of feed grains and soybeans were at record highs in 1959. Feed grain exports were up about one-third in fiscal year 1959 over 1958. Exports of the four major grains--corn, barley, grain sorghums, and oats, excluding products--increased from 8.8 million short tons in 1958 to 11.7 million in 1959, a new record. There was a strong increase in European demand for U. S. feed grains, mainly sorghum and barley. Soybean exports were up one-sixth and also set a new record in 1959. Volume increased from 88 million bushels in 1958 to more than 100 million in 1959, with large quantities again going to Western Europe, Japan, and Canada. The improved European demand stemmed from shorter copra supplies there and reduced northern European oil stocks. Exports to Japan were up as a result of that country's break in trade relations with Communist China.

Wheat and rice exports improved substantially in 1959 over 1958. Exports of wheat and wheat flour, including welfare donations, which had fallen from a record 549 million bushels in fiscal year 1957 to 402 million in 1958, increased to 445 million in 1959 and were the fifth highest on record. Last year's wheat exports included larger shipments to Brazil and Europe, but the bulk of the gain came from expanded Title I Public Law 480 exports to India. At the same time, milled rice exports increased from 12 million bags in 1958 to 14 million in 1959, but were far short, however, of the 26-million-bag record attained in 1957.

Exports of fats and oils also improved. Exports of edible vegetable oils (cottonseed oil and soybean oil) increased from 922 million pounds in fiscal year 1958 to 1,150 million in 1959, second largest volume on record. Top figure was the 1,393 million pounds exported in 1957. The increase in exports last year reflected stepped up programming under Title I of Public Law 480 for Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Lard exports, which had fallen from 561 million pounds in 1957 to 399 million in 1958, increased to nearly 470 million in 1959. Tallow exports, which were at a record high of 1,361 million pounds in 1957, dropped to 1,096 million pounds in 1958 but then increased to 1,110 million in 1959. Greater domestic output and lower export prices began to stimulate exports of animal fats and oils in the latter half of fiscal year 1959.

Tobacco exports held at the 1958 level. Unmanufactured tobacco exports are estimated at 475 million pounds in fiscal year 1959, slightly above the 473 million in 1958. Shipments were maintained last year primarily because smaller supplies than anticipated were available from the current crop abroad--especially in Rhodesia. In addition, foreign consumption of cigarettes made substantial gains, particularly in Western Europe.

Fruit exports declined while vegetables gained. Exports of fruits and preparations fell from \$262 million in fiscal year 1958 to an estimated \$225 million in 1959, a drop of 14 percent, while exports of vegetables and preparations rose from \$120 million to \$135 million, a gain of 13 percent. Principal fruit losses were in fresh apples, pears, and lemons and in dried prunes. Larger exports of pulses mainly contributed to the increase in exports of vegetables. Last year's exports of dry edible peas were equivalent to 60 percent of the 1958 crop; beans, 18 percent.

Less livestock products were exported. Exports of livestock products were about the same in fiscal year 1959 as in 1958, or about \$480 million ex-

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

July 22
1959

The Food for Peace Wheat Utilization Committee--established at the Food for Peace Conference in Washington early in May (see TNR, April 1959 DIGEST)--concluded a 3-day organizational meeting in Washington June 17. The Committee, composed of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States (with the Food and Agriculture Organization in observer-advisor role) set up a working group to examine two subjects before its fall meeting: (1) to study U. S. foreign market development activities including the possibility of broadened participation, and (2) to consider the feasibility of joint projects and studies in relating wheat disposals to economic development programs.

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Foreign actions affecting U. S. farm product exports: ...West Germany is granting dollar import licenses until August 14 for canned apricots, peaches, pears, fruit salad and fruit cocktail in cans under 11 pounds. ...Italy early in June dropped dollar import license requirements for some agricultural items including eggs, broken rice, breakfast cereals, and oilseeds for sowing. ...New Zealand is giving "individual consideration" for increased imports of dried vegetables, lemon juice, lemons, oranges, soybean oil, and linseed oil.

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USDA sizes up the U. S. summer citrus export situation as follows: ... U. S. oranges and grapefruit will have stronger competition in Europe this season than last (May-November). Competing exports are expected to set postwar records. ...U. S. lemon situation is more favorable this summer than last. Competing supplies will be smaller all season (June-September), and European demand will be stronger in August and September.

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USDA on June 30 announced a \$33-million Title I Public Law 480 agreement with the Republic of Korea for 12 million bushels of wheat, 60 thousand bales of cotton, and 400 thousand bushels of feed grains.

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Peru has made a dollar purchase of 1,000 tons of U. S. soybean oil following a demonstration under a Section 104(a) market development project that U. S. oil is suitable for food uses. Reports indicate that the sale of an additional 4,000 tons is being negotiated--also for dollars.

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Increasing quantities of U. S. variety meats are being exported to France. Exports of frozen pork livers, the principal item, have grown rapidly since 1950 and amounted to about 5 million pounds in 1958, nearly one-third of total French imports of this commodity.

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The recent dry weather in Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and West Germany has resulted in smaller feed supplies, increased livestock slaughter, and lowered milk production in these countries.

cluding welfare donations. Including welfare donations, livestock product exports declined from \$585 million to \$540 million, 8 percent less. Larger exports of meats and meat products were more than offset by substantial reductions in dairy products and in hides and skins. Smaller exports of cheese, especially under the USDA welfare donation program, accounted for most of the drop in dairy products, but substantially less evaporated milk was exported in 1959 than in 1958.

Agricultural exports under Government-financed programs were slightly larger. Agricultural exports under Government-financed programs approximated \$1,300 million in fiscal year 1959, slightly ahead of the \$1,250 million in 1958. There were gains in Title I, barter, and Mutual Security exports (including ICA foreign currency sales and economic aid). Relief shipments declined. Exports outside of Government-financed programs were about \$300 million less in 1959 than in 1958, accounting for 65 percent of farm product exports in 1959 compared with 69 percent in 1958. They included, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) short-term credits, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

IMPORT HIGHLIGHTS

May agricultural imports in 1959 were up slightly from 1958. Imports of agricultural commodities amounted to \$361 million in May 1959—the latest month for which official data are available—6 percent more than the \$342 million in May 1958. Supplementary items increased by \$19 million, with gains mainly in dutiable cattle, beef and veal, hides and skins, and cane sugar. Imports of pork were down in value, but the quantity was about as large as in 1958. Imports of feed grains were down as were also molasses unfit for human consumption and canned pineapples. Complementary items were practically unchanged. Imports of coffee declined, but there were increases in other items, especially carpet wool, cocoa beans, and crude rubber. (See table on page 6.)

July-May imports were about the same as in 1958. The 11-month total for imports was \$3,668 million in fiscal year 1959 as compared with \$3,640 million in 1958. Supplementary imports, up 11 percent, totaled \$1,849 million, with beef and veal and pork increased by \$100 million in 1959 and dutiable cattle higher by \$15 million. More hides and skins and apparel wool also were imported in 1959. Among the vegetable products, there were increases in nuts, copra, oils, cane sugar, and tobacco; and decreases in cotton, jute, feed grains, and fresh tomatoes. Complementary imports, down 8 percent, amounted to \$1,820 million. Lower prices were a factor in increased quantities and lower values of imports in 1959 compared with 1958. Coffee volume rose 108 million pounds; value fell \$178 million. Rubber was up slightly in volume but value declined about \$12 million. Raw silk quantity remained about unchanged whereas value fell by more than \$2 million. On the other hand, imports of cocoa beans, reflecting shorter supplies and higher prices, were 23 million pounds less in volume but slightly larger in value. More bananas, tea, and spices were imported.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: May 1958 and 1959 and July-May 1957-58 and 1958-59 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	May		May		July-May	
		1958	Quantity	1958	Value	1958	Value
	Thousands						
Cheese	Lb.	3,567	1,044	275	9,116	4,319	1,000
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	9,781	1,548	687	96,796	20,049	15,420
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	4,524	1,630	854	38,964	31,341	17,555
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	3,250	1,535	1,118	4,405	214,320	206,388
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	6,723	53,505	1,455	878	20,596	27,077
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	2,273	1,275	2,283	1,054	33,154	22,805
Pork, total b/	Lb.	2,562	1,283	1,643	1,748	50,355	54,869
Lard	Lb.	4,235	5,709	5,074	4,830	368,296	416,728
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	36,986	45,663	8,438	7,796	1,020,765	1,012,840
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (running bales)	Bale:	98,945	96,207	76,201	30,607	5,232	2,893
Apples, fresh	Lb.	535	219	7,681	7,053	650	543
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	47,023	65,731	4,382	4,357	464,342	431,100
Prunes, dried	Lb.	8,635	2,174	1,401	574	116,209	61,297
Resins and currants	Lb.	3,036	1,289	663	373	59,756	43,229
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	19,966	12,388	3,057	2,075	287,178	256,743
Orange juice	Gal.	1,708	1,130	3,116	2,392	15,301	11,080
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	10,054	3,956	10,340	4,366	77,682	101,099
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	11,078	21,385	15,034	28,500	170,837	183,091
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,990	6,849	8,533	8,261	37,586	87,902
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	4,005	2,183	2,254	1,606	22,999	25,618
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Bu.	41,082	136,575	3,116	8,537	1,025,199	1,155,469
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	285	0	388	3,262	8,329
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	24,841	36,826	43,226	63,737	286,975	333,971
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,184	2,902	9,400	10,764	24,206	23,451
Flexseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	c/	6,644	224	16,213	21,751	82,952
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	194,023	111,568	28,917	12,924	531,261	740,518
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	10,376	52,938	1,866	6,460	289,378	259,530
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	24,055	24,921	17,514	18,882	440,577	447,562
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	15,379	54,917	1,193	4,326	189,912	293,326
Beans, dried	Lb.	7,951	6,123	403	466	91,412	143,539
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	34,955	29,942	1,065	880	206,502	254,357
Potatoes, white	Lb.	11,390	7,369	1,646	863	125,363	86,234
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.			18,002	10,809	57,600	16,413
Food exported for relief, etc.	Lb.			53,460	57,600		151,170
Other agricultural commodities	Lb.			344,657	325,131		576,156
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES							3,674,304
							3,415,548
							17,325,961
							15,873,613

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Less than 500.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): May 1958 and 1959 and July–May 1957–58 and 1958–59 &

g/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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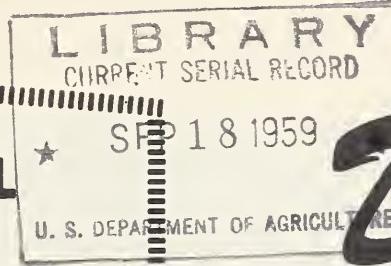
Official Business

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES



Digest

AUGUST 1959

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year

Agricultural exports in July 1959 are estimated at close to July 1958 level. July shipments of U. S. farm products are estimated at \$300 million in 1959, \$15 million less than a year earlier and \$5 million less than in June this year. Principal change this July from a year earlier was the 70-percent drop in exports of cotton, but there were reductions also in rye, rice, and tobacco. Foreign demand for cotton slackened further in July in anticipation of the start of the new export program on August 1. On the other hand, exports of wheat and wheat flour are estimated to have risen 48 percent in value; edible vegetable oils, 45 percent; vegetables and preparations, 36 percent; and soybeans, 25 percent. Exports of feed grains, fruits, and livestock products--already at relatively high levels--did not vary much from a year earlier.

Fiscal year 1959 preliminary total is \$3,720 million. Agricultural exports of \$3,720 million (preliminary total) in fiscal year 1959 are 7 percent under the

value of \$4,002 million in 1958 and 21 percent under the record of \$4,728 million in 1957. The total is 15 percent ahead of the 1950-54 average. (For latest data, see tables on pages 4, 5, and 6, this issue; for analysis, see previous issue.)

Commodity	1958	1959	% Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	64	20	-69
Grains & feeds 2/	114	130	+14
Wheat & flour 2/	44	65	+48
Feed grains 2/	46	45	-2
Tobacco, unmfd.	26	20	-23
Veg.oils & oilseeds 2/	31	40	+29
Fruits & veggies. 2/	31	35	+13
Animal & prods. 2/	35	40	+14
Private relief 3/	8	10	+25
Other 2/	6	5	-17
TOTAL	315	300	-5

1/Estimated. 2/Excludes private relief.

3/Mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies for overseas use.

Over three-fourths of exports last year went to 17 countries. U. S. agricultural exports went to more than 100 countries in fiscal year 1959, with 17 of the countries taking 77 percent of the shipments. More than 40 percent of the total went to these 5 countries alone: The United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, West Germany, and India. The value of their takings exceeded \$1.5

billion. Exports to 3 of them were sharply below 1958: The United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany. Exports also were less to Italy, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Poland. Leading gainers were the Netherlands, India, Spain, and Yugoslavia, with special export programs the chief factor for the last three. Exports to Canada showed a moderate gain. Cuba Belgium, Venezuela, France, and the Philippines about maintained their takings. Substantially reduced takings of cotton caused Japan to drop into third place.

Nonagricultural shipments fell 8 percent in 1959. U. S. nonagricultural shipments declined from \$14,718 million in fiscal year 1958 to \$13,563 million in 1959, a reduction of 8 percent. The agricultural share of total exports increased from 21 percent in 1958 to 22 percent in 1959.

Marketing Year

COTTON Last season's low level cotton exports are expected to be followed by substantial increase in 1959-60. The marketing year that ended July 31 saw cotton exports decline to a relatively low level. The estimated total of 2.8 million running bales (exports of 2,661 thousand for the first 11 months plus an estimate of 150 thousand for July) was half 1957-58's 5.7 million. A very substantial increase in cotton exports is indicated for the 1959-60 season. Promising factors include (1) registrations of 1,283 thousand bales under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program as of August 21; (2) smaller foreign production in 1959-60; (3) smaller end-of-season stocks in foreign free

world countries than a year ago, especially in importing countries; (4) returning confidence in the stability of prices at lower levels, which should encourage rebuilding of raw cotton stocks in importing countries; and (5) rising consumption as the foreign textile recession diminishes and cotton's competitive position with manmade fibers improves.

Country	:1950-:1957-:1958-:1958-59			
	: 54	: 58	: 59	:as % of
	: Av.	:	:	:1957-58
U. Kingdom	340	439	400	- 9
Canada	270	345	354	+ 3
Japan	396	409	318	-22
W. Germany	298	326	274	-16
India	161	179	251	+40
Netherlands	167	210	243	+16
Cuba	146	150	144	- 4
Spain	47	110	127	+15
Yugoslavia	60	75	110	+47
Italy	150	155	106	-32
Belgium	111	120	104	-13
Venezuela	70	82	87	+ 6
Korea (Rep.)	42	106	81	-24
Mexico	81	120	73	-39
France	128	65	65	0
Philippines	54	66	68	+ 3
Poland	1	95	59	-38
Other	723	950	856	-10
TOTAL	3,245	4,002	3,720	- 7

GRAINS Brisk wheat export movement continued into July. The brisk export movement of U. S. wheat that developed toward the close of the 1958-59 marketing season continued into July. The 41 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour (including private foreign donations) compared with 34 million in June 1959 and 26 million in July 1958. Exports during the past season totaled 442 million bushels, 10 percent higher than in 1957-58, but about 19 percent below the peak of 548 million in 1956-57. Last year's

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

August 28
1959

Spain devalued the peseta July 20 to a rate of 60 to the dollar and also revised her trade policy as a part of a new economic stabilization program. Trade will be shifted from a bilateral to a multilateral basis as the balance of payments permits. Import restrictions are to be relaxed on a nondiscriminatory basis. Main agricultural items liberalized as of July 30 included flaxseed, crude or raw tallow, potatoes, seeds, and breeding stock.

— 0 —

Recent actions facilitating fruit exports: ...Canada has approved import of U. S. oranges colored with citrus red number 2 following establishment of tolerances by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. ...Burma began to issue import licenses for U. S. canned and dried fruit on July 16. ...Italy announced August 12 that 1,000 metric tons of U. S. prunes would be imported in 1959-60--double last year's quota.

— 0 —

West Germany on July 1 liberalized imports of turkeys, onions, fresh peaches and plums, certain rice products, edible peanut and soybean oils, cornflakes and similar grain products, canned fruit and vegetable juices, and canned pineapples.

— 0 —

France announced July 23 that import liberalization had been extended to lemons, grapefruit, tangerines, raisins, tree nuts except walnuts, certain meats, and live poultry other than day-old chicks.

— 0 —

USDA on July 29 announced a \$58 million Title I Public Law 480 agreement with the United Arab Republic for over 29 million bushels of wheat and/or wheat flour.

— 0 —

The Export-Import Bank is lending Japan \$30 million to finance the purchase of U. S. raw cotton during the crop year that began August 1. This is the eleventh credit for cotton since 1947.

— 0 —

Dutch importers are showing more interest in U. S. ready-to-cook poultry following passage of a bill in the Netherlands to license the sale of such poultry in grocery and general food stores.

— 0 —

U. S. exports of animals and animal products, fiscal years 1958 and 1959

Commodity	: 1958	: 1959	: Chg.
	\$ Million	%	
Dairy products 1/	114	85	-25
Tallow	97	93	-4
Lard	55	55	0
Meats & products	82	94	+15
Hides & skins	64	55	-14
Other	71	92	+30
TOTAL	483	474	-2

1/ Excludes private relief. See table at right.

U. S. private relief food shipments 1/, fiscal years 1958 and 1959

Commodity	: 1958	: 1959	: Chg.
	\$ Million	%	
Dairy products	103	58	-44
Wheat & flour	43	49	+14
Corn & cornmeal	14	13	-7
Rice	4	4	0
Beans	1	2/	-
Other	2	2	0
TOTAL	167	126	-25

1/ Mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies for overseas use.

2/ Less than \$500 thousand.

increase over the previous year was mostly in grain, with India taking about one-third of the total. Exports to India were up 44 million bushels. Yugoslavia and Brazil also took sizably larger quantities, and Egypt took 7 million bushels compared with none a year earlier. Japan, Pakistan, Poland, and West Germany took considerably less. Flour exports were up slightly, with about 23 percent in each year moving under relief or charity programs.

Rice exports to Europe increased markedly in 1958-59 season. Rice exports in the 1958-59 season are estimated at 13.8 million bags (exports of 12.3 million for the first 11 months plus an estimate of 1.5 million for July) compared with 12.9 million in 1957-58. Exports rose considerably toward the close of the season. Shipments to Europe showed a marked increase, accounted for mainly by West Germany and the United Kingdom. Larger shipments to Europe reflected aggressive U. S. market promotion, the payment-in-kind export program, and smaller supplies available from Egypt and other supplying areas. Exports to Africa also were substantially above previous years. French West Africa imported 438 thousand bags compared with none during the 1957-58 season. Other countries taking considerably more rice this past year were Ceylon and the Philippines.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

Fiscal Year

Agricultural imports were 2 percent larger in 1959. U. S. agricultural imports for consumption in fiscal year 1959 totaled \$4,005 million compared with the 1958 total of \$3,929 million, an increase of 2 percent. The 1959 value is the sixth highest on record. Improvement in some imports last year reflected recovery from the domestic economic recession.

Supplementary imports increased 11 percent. Imports of supplementary items--commodities similar to those of U. S. agriculture--increased from \$1,824 million in 1958 to \$2,029 million in 1959, a gain of 11 percent. Largest value increases were in meats and in hides and skins. Other increases were in cattle, apparel wool, feeds and fodders, nuts, copra, vegetable oils and waxes, cane sugar, and tobacco. Imports of cotton, feed grains, and fresh tomatoes were smaller.

Reduction in complementary imports offset big part of supplementary gain. Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) items declined from \$2,105 million in 1958 to \$1,976 million in 1959, a reduction of 6 percent. Value reductions included principally coffee, although quantity rose in response to lower prices. The value decline for coffee more than offset gains for carpet wool, bananas, tea, and spices. Cocoa beans declined in volume, but higher prices strengthened value. Rubber rose more in quantity than in value.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS Cattle imports remained relatively high. Dutiable cattle imports, which had risen from 109 thousand head in fiscal year 1956 to 259 thousand in 1957, exceeded 1 million head in both 1958 and 1959. Most were feeders bought to supplement rather scarce U. S. supplies and to convert abundant feed into meat.

Higher U. S. prices attracted more foreign beef. Imports of beef and veal increased from 369 million pounds in 1958 to 527 million in 1959. Main reasons were the relatively low U. S. supplies and relatively high prices of processing- and manufacturing-type meats coupled with continued strong domestic demand.

Increased domestic demand raised imports of hides and skins. Volume rose from 119 million pounds in 1958 to 184 million in 1959 as domestic business activity picked up. Users of hides and skins turned to foreign suppliers, especially to obtain bovine hides and skins which were less plentiful in the domestic market in 1959 than in earlier years.

More pork was available from Canada. Imports of pork increased from 147 million pounds in fiscal year 1958 to 196 million in 1959. While they increased less sharply than other meats, the quantity from Canada increased considerably as supplies became plentiful there.

Commodity	: 1958:	1959:	Chg.
	\$ Million	%	
Cotton	841	413	-51
Grains & feeds 1/	1,256	1,460	+16
Wheat & flour 1/	681	726	+7
Feed grains 1/	392	529	+35
Rice, milled 1/	91	97	+7
Other 1/	92	108	+17
Tobacco, unmfd.	343	350	+2
Veg. oils & seeds 1/	413	424	+3
Soybeans	214	238	+11
Ed. veg. oils 1/	141	136	-4
Other	58	50	-14
Fruits & preps.	262	229	-13
Veg. & preps. 1/	120	135	+13
Animals & prods. 1/	483	474	-2
Private relief 2/	166	126	-24
Other	118	109	-8
TOTAL	4,002	3,720	-7

1/ Excludes private relief. See table on page 4. 2/ Mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies for overseas use.

Rising mill consumption raised apparel wool imports. Imports of apparel wool mounted from 105 million pounds (actual weight) in fiscal year 1958 to 148 million in 1959.

Sugar imports rose to record high. Imports of cane sugar advanced from 4.5 million short tons in fiscal year 1958 to 4.6 million in 1959, a new record. Adjustments of the U. S. sugar quota during the year as demand increased enabled producing countries to sell more sugar here.

More foreign tobacco was needed to meet U. S. needs. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco increased from 126 million pounds in fiscal year 1958 to 152 million in 1959. More foreign leaf was required as U. S. cigarette manufacturers raised output over 1958 and used more oriental leaf in their blends.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: June 1958 and 1959 and year beginning July 1957-58 and 1958-59 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	June			Year beginning July 1		
		Quantity 1958	Value 1958	1,000 dollars	Quantity 1957-58	Value 1958-59	1,000 dollars
Cheese	Lb.	3,433	722	311	11,926	10,038	4,630
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	11,928	5,983	860	102,780	21,925	16,280
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	2,348	2,203	1,233	1,258	41,311	14,011
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	31,053	21,920	3,613	2,099	245,372	228,309
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	1,896	1,064	975	718	22,492	28,141
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	1,406	1,759	645	751	34,560	24,263
Pork, total b/	Lb.	5,506	4,801	2,056	1,615	55,861	59,670
Lard	Lb.	31,712	46,840	4,254	4,735	400,008	463,568
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	75,302	103,387	6,547	8,250	1,096,068	1,116,227
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (running bales)	Bale	433	236	61,179	29,339	5,666	3,129
Apples, fresh	Lb.	2,076	5,899	194	408	218,725	112,723
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	38,502	68,296	3,602	4,811	502,844	499,396
Prunes, dried	Lb.	5,980	1,535	1,013	408	122,189	62,832
Raisins and currants	Lb.	1,659	1,618	367	427	61,415	44,847
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	20,876	19,214	3,247	3,087	308,054	275,957
Orange juice	Gal.	1,537	991	3,168	2,127	16,839	12,071
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	9,244	11,663	9,739	12,006	86,926	112,672
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,683	19,625	14,668	26,138	181,520	202,717
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,727	6,761	4,906	8,038	42,313	94,663
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,585	4,217	1,427	2,840	25,584	29,835
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Bu.	94,975	173,434	7,387	11,668	1,120,475	1,328,293
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	271	136	313	155	3,534	8,465
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	34,987	26,762	59,276	45,594	321,961	360,732
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,469	3,296	10,934	12,409	26,675	26,747
Flexseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	847	0	2,508	9,035	5,726
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	5,090	8,880	12,390	21,071	87,936	102,829
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	96,109	53,332	14,670	6,722	627,370	793,850
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	8,970	25,424	1,612	4,117	298,348	284,954
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	32,247	25,777	23,193	18,574	472,824	473,340
Beans, dried	Lb.	21,600	47,953	1,601	3,786	211,512	341,279
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	5,764	9,374	298	636	97,177	152,913
Potatoes, white	Lb.	49,001	51,942	1,113	2,061	255,503	306,300
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	26,154	9,298	4,061	1,512	151,517	95,532
Food exported for relief, etc.				15,369	8,810		
Other agricultural commodities				49,642	55,054		
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				327,517	304,903		
				1,394,312	1,409,525		

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

Year beginning July 1

Value

1958-59

1,000

dollars

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): June 1958 and 1959 and year beginning July 1957-58 and 1958-59 a/

Commodity Imported	Unit:	June		Year beginning July 1	
		1958	Quantity	1958	Value
SUPPLEMENTARY					
Battle, dutiable	No.	49	Thousands	1958	1958
Cheese	Lb.	4,360	dollars	1,000	1,000
Hides and skins	Lb.	12,524		6,285	6,285
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	41,543		5,148	2,058
Pork, total b/	Lb.	14,443		21,642	4,626
Meat, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	8,590		56,785	13,601
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	2		15,705	10,367
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	2		11,792	6,831
Dives in brine	Gal.	1,089		7	278
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	13,175		1,243	1,611
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,231		11,881	1,557
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,169		436	489
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,966		689	1,566
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,477		98	1,414
Feeds and fodders	£/			774	2,167
Nuts and preparations	£/				2,167
Copra	Lb.	58,879	£/	51,998	4,695
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	34,491	£/	43,677	4,932
Seeds, field and garden	Ton	476	£/	482	52,102
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Gal.	29,073	£/	25,056	3,621
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Lb.	8,074		9,165	5,927
Tobacco, cigar leaf	Lb.	2,224		3,506	2,300
Tobacco, cigar	Lb.	746		430	72
Tomatoes, natural state					27,379
Other supplementary					31,209
Total supplementary					161,661
					180,254
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw	Lb.	228		433	818
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	6,800		23,553	3,457
Bananas	Bunch	4,656		5,463	6,371
Cacao or cacao beans	Lb.	33,203		41,793	13,840
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	173,024		202,692	76,450
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	262		354	639
Tea	Lb.	6,143		8,983	2,623
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	4,584		5,747	1,771
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	9		11	1,281
Rubber, crude	Lb.	63,344		103,147	13,742
Other complementary					6,697
Total AGRICULTURAL					127,689
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES					289,350
					336,800
					1,335,519
					1,018,192
					12,692,063
					13,895,155

^a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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Official Business

Less cotton was imported in fiscal year 1959. Imports of unmanufactured cotton amounted to 137 thousand bales (480 pounds net) in fiscal year 1959 compared with 195 thousand in 1958. Imports in 1958 included large portions of both 1956-57 and 1957-58 quota-year long-staple imports. The long-staple quota is 95 thousand bales for an August 1-July 31 year while the short staple quota is 30 thousand bales on a September 20-September 19 year. Imports in 1959, on the other hand, included mostly cotton under the 1958-59 quota.

Lower U. S. prices discouraged feed grain imports. Imports of both barley (grain) and oats declined sharply in 1959, responding to the plentiful supplies and relatively lower prices in the domestic market as compared with those in Canada. Imports of wheat, mostly unfit for human consumption, also decreased.

COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS Lower prices encouraged coffee imports in 1959.

Coffee imports increased from 2,701 million pounds in fiscal year 1958 to 2,839 million in 1959. Because of lower prices, value declined. Plentiful supplies last year forced world prices downward and encouraged U. S. importers to buy more.

Carpet wool imports increased. Imports of carpet wool rose from 142 million pounds in 1958 to 240 million in 1959, reflecting reduced prices abroad.

Smaller world supplies and rise in world prices weakened cocoa bean imports. Imports of cocoa beans declined from 461 million pounds in 1958 to 447 million in 1959; but, because of smaller world supplies, the imports that were made came in at higher prices. Consequently, the value of imports rose slightly.

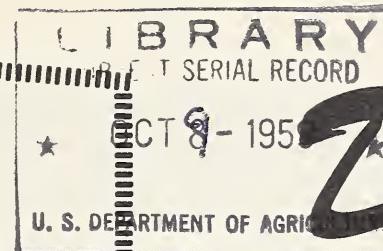
Rubber imports increased as more automobiles were produced. After 3 years of declines, imports of crude natural rubber increased from 1,148 million pounds in 1958 to 1,201 million in 1959.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES



Digest

SEPTEMBER 1959

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year

July-August 1959 agricultural exports are estimated 4 percent ahead of 1958. Exports for July and August, the first 2 months of fiscal year 1960, are estimated at \$630 million compared with \$608 million in 1959. This year's estimate is based on actual shipments valued at \$327 million for July and estimated shipments totaling \$303 million for August. More wheat, feed grains, rice, edible vegetable oils, soybeans, vegetables, and animal products were shipped; less cotton and tobacco. Fruit exports totaled the same in both periods.

Exports excluding cotton were 17 percent ahead. July-August cotton exports are estimated at \$25 million this year, three-fourths below the value last year. Exports of the other agricultural commodities totaled \$605 million, 17 percent more than last year's value for July and August.

U. S. agricultural exports July-August 1958 and 1959

Commodity	\$ 1958	\$ 1959	% Chg.
Cotton	92	25	-73
Grains & feeds 2/	237	260	+10
Wheat & flour 2/	109	120	+10
Feed grains 2/	88	105	+19
Tobacco, unmfd.	54	45	-17
Veg. oils & seeds 2/	64	105	+64
Fruits & veggies. 2/	59	65	+10
Animal & prods. 2/	71	90	+27
Private relief 3/	18	20	+11
Other 2/	13	15	+15
TOTAL	608	630	+4

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Mostly CCC donations to welfare agencies.

Marketing Year

COTTON Increase is in prospect for cotton exports in 1959-60 season. Cotton exports in August 1959 were only about half as much as the 209 thousand running bales in August 1958, according to a trade source. The smaller volume of exports since August 1, as well as in the latter part of the 1958-59 season, resulted in part from the reduction of the price structure for the 1959-60 season by about \$15 per bale from 1958-59. August 1 marked the takeover by CCC of about 6 million bales of 1958-crop cotton and was the effective date of the increased payment-in-kind export rate. Before that date, shippers'

stocks had been severely reduced, and cotton available for export on August 1 was in short supply. However, sales for export in subsequent months had continued in fairly large volume. Registrations of sales for export under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program totaled almost 2 million bales through September 18. Cotton is expected to move into export in substantially larger volume after September. Total exports for the 1959-60 season are likely to be at least 5.5 million bales.

GRAINS July-August wheat shipments were slightly ahead this year.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour in grain equivalent, excluding USDA private welfare donations, are estimated at 70 million bushels in July and August 1959 compared with 63 million in 1958. The current export season, however, looks a little less promising than 1958-59, when exports amounted to 443 million bushels, including 20 million in donations. Preliminary indications are that, with Europe's and India's larger crops this year, U. S. exports in 1958-59 may total about 410 million bushels.

Feed grain exports continued to expand in July and August. Feed grain exports in July and August totaled 2.4 million short tons in 1959 as against 2 million in 1958. The strong demand continued in Europe, with U. S. exports aided by plentiful supplies and competitive pricing under the payment-in-kind program.

TOBACCO July-August tobacco exports totaled less this year than last.

July-August exports of tobacco were 65 million pounds in 1959, 10 million less than in 1958. Exports will increase seasonally during the months ahead as large volume shipments are made from the new crop of flue-cured, the major export tobacco. Prospects are for tobacco exports this fiscal year to be only a little less than the 473 million pounds exported in the past year.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS Soybean exports in 1958-59 are estimated 28 percent ahead of those in 1957-58. October-August exports of soybeans were 105 million bushels in the 1958-59 season compared with 84 million in 1957-58. The full season's total is expected to be 110 million bushels, 24 million more than last year. The 1959-60 outlook is for another banner year, with exports rising to a new high. Western Europe and Japan will continue to need to import large quantities of beans as they probably will not be able to obtain increased supplies from non-U. S. sources.

Edible vegetable oil exports are well ahead of last year. October-August combined shipments of cottonseed oil and soybean oil are estimated at 1,175 million pounds in the 1958-59 season compared with 944 million in 1957-58. The full season's total is likely to reach 1.3 billion pounds, 300 million more than in 1957-58. Prospects are for another heavy outward movement in 1959-60, including substantial amounts sold for dollars as well as for local currencies.

FRUITS Raisin crop was too small to sustain high-level exports. Exports of raisins are estimated at 46 million pounds in the season that ended August 31, 1959, 10 million less than the unusually low level in the previous season and 55 million under the relatively high quantity in the

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

September 25
1959

Major provisions of the Public Law 480 Extension Law affecting the program to sell farm surpluses for foreign currencies:

...Title I is extended for 2 years through December 31, 1961 and the authorization of \$6.25 billion is increased by \$1.5 billion a year (CCC cost).

...The law (1) provides that not less than the equivalent of 5 percent of total future sales under Title I shall be made available, from sales proceeds and loan repayments, to the extent specified in appropriation acts for agricultural market development purposes; (2) provides that particular regard shall be given to provide for convertibility needed for market development in dollar markets; and (3) authorizes Title I sales programs with countries which are dollar markets, in amounts necessary to provide funds for market development purposes, if sufficient foreign currencies are otherwise not available.

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Foreign actions facilitating U. S. exports: ...Changes in Australia's import licensing August 1 should aid U. S. exports of cotton, hog casings, linseed oilcake and meal, malt, vegetable oils, and field and garden seeds. ...Britain on August 13 freed dollar-area imports of butter from licensing controls. Dollar eggs, cheese, and cream were freed in June. ...West Germany is licensing imports of canned apricots, peaches, pears, fruit salad, and fruit cocktail in containers of less than 11 pounds until December 30, or until an unannounced value limit is reached. ...Smaller production of vegetables for processing has prompted West Germany to issue two import tenders for canned vegetables. No value limit has been announced. ...Uruguay has announced a \$150,000 quota to import dried fruits for remanufacture until December 15.

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USDA, together with other U. S. agencies, will demonstrate the newest techniques of agricultural research, production, and marketing at the First World Agriculture Fair, at New Delhi, India, December 11 through February 14. This has been heralded as the largest and most complete agricultural exhibit ever attempted.

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Japan expects to buy over four-fifths of its 18.3 million bushels of foreign soybeans from the United States during the first half of its 1959-60 fiscal year which began in April. In 1958-59, Japan imported at the 6-month rate of 16.6 million bushels, of which over four-fifths came from the United States.

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Following a U. S. tour by a 3-man buying team under an FAS livestock market development project, Chileans have bought about \$75 thousand worth of hogs, sheep, goats, cattle, horses, and turkeys.

1956-57 season. While the U. S. crop increased from 326 million pounds in 1957 to 344 million in 1958, it was still far short of the 400 million in 1956 and not sufficient to sustain exports at the usual level.

Smaller U. S. crop also limited prune exports in 1958-59. Exports of dried prunes are estimated at 55 million pounds for the season that ended August 31, 1959, 55 percent less than the 123 million in the previous season. The 1958 U. S. prune crop of 194 million pounds was 42 percent under the one in 1957.

PULSES Dried bean exports set new record in 1958-59 season. Exports of dried beans are estimated at a new record high of 400 million pounds in the 1958-59 season that ended on August 31. This compares with 196 million pounds in the previous season. Large shipments to Europe were made possible by the substantially bigger 1958 U. S. crop and by the lack of competition from other exporting areas, notably the Danubian basin, where drought reduced the 1958 crop. Drought and excessive rain caused Mexico and Cuba to import nearly 100 million pounds each this past year. Domestic production was 1.9 billion pounds in 1958 compared with 1.6 billion in 1957 (cleaned basis).

Exports of dried peas were heavy despite smaller U. S. crop. The 1958-59 export season for dried peas closed on July 31 with a total outward movement of 145 million pounds, 38 million more than in the previous season. The active export demand was due to smaller supplies abroad, particularly in Europe. Exports increased despite the relatively small U. S. crop-- 248 million pounds in 1958 compared with 333 million in 1957. Large beginning stocks and European willingness to pay higher prices made the excellent export season possible.

POULTRY January-July exports of poultry meat were at record high. U. S. exports of fresh and fresh frozen chickens during the first 7 months of 1959 totaled 48 million pounds, 235 percent over the like period of 1958. Broiler and fryer exports were 37 million pounds, 4 times as much as in 1958. Exports to Switzerland continued to gain, but West Germany was the leading market.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

July agricultural imports were about the same this year as last. U. S. imports of agricultural commodities totaled \$317 million in July 1959 compared with \$313 million in July 1958. Complementary commodities (items unlike those produced in commercial volume in the United States) amounted to \$136 million in July 1959, a decline of \$2 million from July 1958. Declines in coffee and cocoa beans were offset by increases in crude rubber and carpet wool. July 1959 supplementary imports (somewhat competitive items similar to those of U. S. agriculture) totaled \$181 million, \$6 million over the \$175 million in July 1958. There were gains in cane sugar, vegetable oils, copra, beef, and hides and skins and declines in live cattle, pork, and tobacco.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: July 1958 and 1959 a/

Commodity exported	: Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1958	1959	1958	1959
				: 1,000	: 1,000
				: thousands	: dollars
Cheese	: Lb.	558	638	: 240	: 271
Milk, evaporated	: Lb.	9,730	17,063	: 1,575	: 2,637
Milk, whole dried	: Lb.	1,754	2,560	: 952	: 1,399
Nonfat dry milk	: Lb.	15,912	35,105	: 2,069	: 4,307
Eggs, in the shell	: Doz.	3,477	1,164	: 1,670	: 765
Beef and veal, total b/	: Lb.	1,242	2,124	: 576	: 839
Pork, total b/	: Lb.	4,541	5,788	: 1,793	: 1,606
Lard	: Lb.	31,977	58,365	: 4,258	: 5,601
Tallow, edible and inedible	: Lb.	92,223	115,015	: 7,800	: 8,753
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (running bales)	: Bale:	468	129	: 63,538	: 15,447
Apples, fresh	: Lb.	5,243	3,893	: 494	: 289
Oranges and tangerines, fresh ...	: Lb.	34,874	60,976	: 3,254	: 4,320
Prunes, dried	: Lb.	3,988	1,270	: 732	: 336
Raisins and currants	: Lb.	980	1,556	: 235	: 405
Fruits, canned *	: Lb.	19,722	21,844	: 3,098	: 3,271
Orange juice	: Gal.	1,226	821	: 2,249	: 1,672
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	: Bu.	14,161	13,943	: 15,000	: 13,614
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	: Bu.	13,116	22,263	: 17,907	: 28,873
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	: Bu.	10,262	8,091	: 11,175	: 8,818
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	: Bu.	3,187	9,126	: 1,785	: 5,930
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	: Lb.	181,305	141,065	: 13,781	: 9,209
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	: Bu.	2,461	433	: 2,941	: 558
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	: Bu.	30,944	33,439	: 35,834	: 57,179
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	: Bag	2,062	1,221	: 8,372	: 4,911
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	: Bu.	1,187	2,349	: 3,583	: 7,280
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.) ..	: Bu.	6,389	9,850	: 15,536	: 23,193
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	: Lb.	64,396	155,386	: 9,395	: 18,140
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	: Lb.	9,391	66,414	: 1,756	: 10,587
Tobacco, unmanufactured	: Lb.	34,903	23,562	: 25,751	: 17,194
Beans, dried	: Lb.	19,321	52,461	: 1,523	: 4,078
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	: Lb.	12,588	5,159	: 652	: 297
Potatoes, white	: Lb.	24,799	25,272	: 596	: 801
Vegetables, canned *	: Lb.	15,474	8,094	: 2,651	: 1,282
Food exported for relief, etc. ...	: :	: :	: :	: 8,362	: 10,688
Other agricultural commodities ..	: :	: :	: :	: 43,691	: 52,652
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL	: :	: :	: :	: 314,824	: 327,202
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	: :	: :	: :	: 1,401,907	: 1,453,951

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): July 1958 and 1959

Commodity imported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1958	1959	1958	1959
SUPPLEMENTARY					
		: Thousands	: Thousands	: dollars	: dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	60	46	8,644	6,345
Cheese	Lb.	3,281	3,906	1,655	1,984
Hides and skins	Lb.	13,778	15,757	4,967	7,100
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	50,397	58,401	16,782	20,787
Pork, total b/	Lb.	16,860	15,678	11,965	10,458
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	7,684	9,585	5,871	6,010
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	1	1	120	87
Jute & jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	5	310	843
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,566	1,180	2,240	1,828
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	10,779	9,881	1,274	1,213
Pineapple juice	Gal.	570	321	217	123
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,065	646	1,437	852
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,314	97	984	90
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	438	470	607	714
Feeds and fodders	c/	c/	c/	1,060	787
Nuts and preparations	c/	c/	c/	4,675	6,307
Copra	Lb.	47,114	55,732	3,679	6,130
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	57,306	48,454	9,234	8,646
Seeds, field and garden	c/	c/	c/	492	1,051
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	479	525	53,403	58,052
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	31,946	28,728	4,870	2,880
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	11,204	10,200	8,289	7,397
Tobacco, other	Lb.	3,617	3,281	3,068	2,653
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	1,112	1,274	62	88
Other supplementary				28,798	28,689
Total supplementary				174,703	181,114
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw	Lb.	291	315	1,007	1,173
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	9,855	17,924	4,651	9,232
Bananas	Bunch	3,744	4,861	5,556	6,508
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	29,625	28,209	12,521	9,376
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	191,273	166,359	87,171	61,590
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc. ...	Lb.	461	235	1,286	492
Tea	Lb.	8,229	9,696	3,709	4,225
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	4,890	5,437	2,347	2,110
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	9	8	1,217	1,328
Rubber, crude	Lb.	57,843	106,460	12,308	32,131
Other complementary				6,674	7,790
Total complementary				138,447	135,955
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				313,150	317,069
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,078,512	1,236,095

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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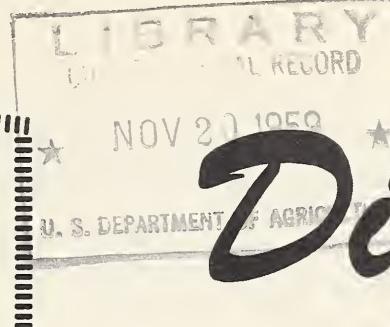
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES



Digest

OCTOBER 1959

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-September agricultural exports in 1959 were 9 percent ahead of 1958. Exports in the July-September quarter of the 1959-60 fiscal year totaled \$986 million compared with 1958-59's \$906 million. Largest dollar gains were in feed grains, tobacco, soybeans, edible vegetable oils, and animal products; but increases occurred also in wheat, flaxseed, and fruits and vegetables. The principal decline was in cotton, but less rice was exported also.

September agricultural exports in 1959 were 21 percent ahead of 1958. The September 1959 export value was \$361 million; the September export value

last year totaled \$298 million. Exports of cotton continued reduced while wheat stayed close to last year's levels. The improved showing this September was the result of expanded exports of tobacco, feed grains, soybeans, and edible vegetable oils. There was some increase also in livestock products, particularly animal fats, meats, hides and skins, and dairy products.

Commodity	1958	1959	Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	121	52	-57
Grains & feeds 1/	351	381	+ 9
Wheat & flour 1/	163	171	+ 5
Feed grains 1/	130	152	+17
Rice, milled 1/	32	28	-12
Other 1/	26	30	+15
Tobacco, unmfd.	99	117	+18
Veg. oils & seeds 1/	87	140	+61
Soybeans	35	51	+46
Ed. veg. oils 1/	37	66	+78
Other	15	23	+53
Fruits & veggies. 1/	91	101	+11
Animals & prods. 1/	105	140	+33
Private relief 2/	29	31	+ 7
Other 1/	23	24	+ 4
TOTAL	906	986	+ 9

1/ Excludes private relief.

2/ Mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies for overseas use.

Prospects are favorable for a very good export year in 1959-60. U. S. exports of agricultural commodities in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960 are expected to reach or exceed \$4 billion--up at least 8 percent from 1958-59's \$3.7 billion. If \$4 billion is reached, exports would be tied with 1957-58 as the third highest in history, exceeded only by the \$4.7 billion record in 1956-57 and the \$4.1 billion peak in 1951-52. Export quantity may be the second highest on record. The improvement is expected to result from larger

shipments of cotton, feed grains, rice, vegetable oils, soybeans, fruits, and vegetables while exports of wheat, tobacco, and dairy products are likely to decline.

COTTON July-September cotton exports were well below those of a year earlier. With cotton exports at 230 thousand running bales in September 1959, July-September shipments approximated 458 thousand bales in 1959, 51 percent of the 890 thousand in 1958. September exports were 2-1/3 times August exports. Registration of sales for export under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program totaled 2.8 million bales through October 23. A reduction in the domestic price and an increase in the export payment rate this season make the export price of U. S. cotton fully competitive with prices of other growths. Prices on world import markets are stable and closely competitive at levels lower than last season's. Cotton stocks are lower in importing and exporting countries, consumption abroad is increasing, and foreign cotton production is expected to decline this year for the first time since World War II. Because of these favorable factors, exports will likely reach 5-1/2 million running bales this fiscal year compared with 3.1 million last fiscal year.

GRAINS Early-season wheat shipments were slightly ahead this year. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in grain equivalent, excluding USDA private welfare donations, were 99 million bushels in July-September 1959, 5 million more than a year earlier. Title I Public Law 480 shipments are continuing to bolster exports, but they are encountering a smaller world import demand and increased competition from other exporters. It is estimated that exports will approximate 410 million bushels in 1959-60 compared with 443 million in 1958-59.

Rice exports ran slightly ahead in quantity, less in value. July-September shipments of milled rice totaled 436 million pounds in 1959 compared with 426 million in 1958. Value declined by 12 percent. Export prices are lower this year as the export payment has been raised to stimulate exports. Demand in Europe is stronger this year. A total of 19.5 million bags (milled basis) is in prospect this fiscal year compared with 14.2 million in 1958-59 and 12 million in 1957-58.

Feed grain exports continued at exceptionally high rate. Feed grain shipments in July-September 1959 totaled 3.5 million short tons compared with 2.9 million in July-September 1958. Europe's needs are continuing high as the result of lower forage production resulting from drought, and U. S. exports are being fostered by plentiful supplies from record production. This year's exports are likely to exceed last year's 12 million tons.

TOBACCO Tobacco exports made 16-percent gain in July-September quarter. July-September exports of unmanufactured tobacco were 156 million pounds in 1959 compared with 134 million in 1958. September exports this year at 94 million pounds were 59 percent ahead of 1958, reflecting stepped-up shipments in anticipation of the October dock strike. Prospects are for all tobacco exports this fiscal year to be several million pounds less than the 473 million pounds last year. While exports are generally favored by the economic situation abroad, increased foreign competition

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

November 5

1959

USDA is continuing to explore the drought situation in Europe and to analyze the probable effects on demand for U. S. farm products. Persistent drought throughout the summer and early fall burned pastures and sharply reduced root and forage crops. Although grains generally escaped damage, and dry weather facilitated this year's harvest, fall planting has been delayed. This may have serious effects on next year's bread grain harvest. The drought has made it necessary to move up winter feeding schedules. The urgent need to build up feed supplies is expected to result in marked increases in European imports of feed grains and protein feeds. Efforts are being made also to import hay.

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FAS has received many inquiries from Europe concerning availability of U. S. white beans. Eastern Europe's bean crop is said to be only fair-to-good and not large enough to share with Western Europe.

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Colombia has (1) signed a Title I Public Law 480 agreement for \$32 million, including wheat, wheat products, soybean or cottonseed oil, and tobacco; (2) decided to allow imports of breeding heifers and cows.

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Other foreign actions facilitating U. S. exports: . . . The United Kingdom on November 3 liberalized dollar imports of fresh lemons, oranges, and tangerines; fruit juices (except grape and orange); dried fruits; and meat (other than pork). . . . France on September 26 liberalized dollar imports of tallow, specified lemon and other citrus juices (except orange), dried apricots, dried prunes, and (from January 1, 1960) variety meats. . . . As a result of this summer's drought, West Germany has suspended the 18-percent duty on potato imports October 15-March 15.

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Because of reduced cottonseed supply, Mexico may need to import sizable quantities of edible oils in the spring and summer of 1960. To maintain consumption will require imports of 50,000 tons.

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A 1-year International Coffee Agreement, signed September 24, replaced and broadened the previous Latin American Agreement. The new agreement, including African, French, Latin American, and Portuguese producers, has the short-term objectives of price stabilization and orderly marketing. It is a fixed export quota arrangement; the previous one provided that signatories hold back specified percentages of their exportable crop.

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The U. S. Tariff Commission will hold a public hearing in Washington November 23 on Section 22 import controls for certain cheeses.

from expanded foreign production and maintenance of trade barriers in many importing countries are hampering U. S. leaf in maintaining its share in the world market. Moreover, foreign buyers are concerned over increases in the prices paid in U. S. auction markets.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS Soybean exports ran well ahead of last year. July-September shipments of soybeans were 22 million bushels in 1959 compared with 15 million in 1958. The exceptionally strong foreign demand is continuing, with another record in sight for 1959-60--about 120 million bushels compared with 103 million last year. Large quantities are again expected to go to Western Europe, Japan, and Canada.

Exports of vegetable oils advanced 93 percent in quantity. July-September shipments of cottonseed oil and soybean oil totaled 528 million pounds in 1959 compared with 273 million in 1958. The need for imports in Europe has risen substantially as the result of shorter world copra supplies and reduced oil stocks on the Continent. Combined exports of the two oils in fiscal year 1959-60 are likely to be somewhat larger than the 1.1 billion pounds exported in 1958-59.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES More fruits and vegetables moved into export. July-September shipments of fruits, vegetables, and preparations amounted to \$101 million in 1959 compared with \$91 million in 1958. Principal gains were in fresh oranges, canned fruits, and dry edible beans.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS Exports of animal products gained. The quarter's total of \$140 million this year compared with \$105 million in 1958. All major items registered increases, including animal fats, meats, hides and skins, and dairy products.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

August agricultural imports increased 24 percent in 1959 over 1958. U. S. imports of agricultural commodities totaled \$352 million in August 1959 compared with \$285 million in August 1958. Complementary commodities (items unlike those produced in commercial volume in the United States) at \$173 million were ahead by \$52 million. Coffee and crude natural rubber accounted for four-fifths of the increase. Lower world coffee prices have been encouraging imports; value of imports this August was 37 percent higher than last August while quantity mounted 73 percent. Supplementary agricultural imports (competitive items somewhat similar to those produced in the United States) totaled \$179 million this August, \$15 million above a year earlier. Largest gains were in beef and veal, cane sugar, apparel wool, and vegetable oils; declines occurred in live cattle, pork, and feeds and fodders.

July-August imports were up 12 percent over last year. Agricultural imports for July-August totaled \$669 million in 1959 compared with \$598 million in 1958. Of the increase of \$71 million, supplementary items accounted for 31 percent, reflecting increases in cane sugar, beef and veal, hides and skins, copra, and apparel wool that were partly offset by decreases in live cattle, cotton, pork, and feeds and fodders. In this period, complementary imports increased by \$49 million, reflecting gains principally in crude natural rubber and carpet wool.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: August 1958 and 1959 and July-August 1958 and 1959 as

g/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which

Compiled from official records. Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): August 1958 and 1959 and July-August 1958 and 1959 *a/*

Commodity imported	Unit	August		Value	July-August		Value
		1958	Quantity		1958	1959	
SUPPLEMENTARY	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	51	22	6,780	3,014	112	15,424
Cheese	Lb.	2,840	3,614	1,410	1,828	6,121	3,065
Hides and skins	Lb.	12,292	10,373	4,537	5,299	26,070	7,520
Beef and veal, total <i>b/</i>	Lb.	44,097	70,218	14,592	25,408	94,494	9,304
Pork, total <i>b/</i>	Lb.	15,335	11,885	10,361	7,249	32,195	26,619
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	5,698	9,838	4,559	6,437	13,382	19,423
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bales	85	98	18,078	16,192	86	99
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton <i>d/</i>	3	85	292	2	2	8
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,176	830	1,697	1,314	2,742	2,010
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	7,486	13,438	896	1,585	18,265	23,318
Pineapple juice	Gal.	123	547	123	196	693	868
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,064	905	1,331	1,299	2,129	1,551
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	363	216	287	187	1,677	1,677
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	333	127	508	246	771	597
Feeds and fodders	<i>s/</i>	<i>s/</i>	<i>s/</i>	1,148	448	<i>s/</i>	<i>s/</i>
Nuts and preparations	<i>s/</i>	<i>s/</i>	<i>s/</i>	5,473	6,518	<i>s/</i>	<i>s/</i>
Copra	Lb.	49,387	67,012	4,363	6,405	96,501	122,744
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	41,070	<i>s/</i>	39,167	6,446	7,260	87,621
Seeds, field and garden	<i>s/</i>	<i>s/</i>	<i>s/</i>	533	1,374	<i>s/</i>	<i>s/</i>
Ton	Ton	371	437	41,433	48,277	850	962
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Gal.	23,544	24,838	2,680	2,552	55,491	53,566
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	9,821	10,293	7,215	7,274	21,026	20,493
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	3,006	3,031	2,531	2,386	6,622	6,312
Tobacco, other	Lb.	236	804	14	58	1,348	2,078
Tomatoes, natural state				26,588	25,583		
Other supplementary				163,668	178,681		
Total supplementary							338,372
COMPLEMENTARY							359,794
Silk, raw	Lb.	332	628	1,200	2,329	622	943
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	10,049	15,523	4,673	8,289	19,903	33,447
Bananas	Bunch	3,520	3,937	4,622	5,368	7,264	8,798
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	13,260	28,446	5,065	9,418	42,885	56,655
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	165,040	285,751	73,153	99,523	356,313	452,111
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	191	320	426	558	653	555
Tea	Lb.	8,784	8,228	4,045	3,743	17,013	17,924
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,897	7,000	2,666	2,823	11,787	12,437
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	6	11	850	1,771	15	19
Rubber, crude	Lb.	87,488	101,604	19,056	32,021	145,330	208,064
Other complementary				5,163	7,026		
Total complementary				120,919	172,869		
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL							259,366
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				284,587	351,550		597,738
<i>a/</i> Preliminary. <i>b/</i> Product weight. <i>s/</i> Reported in value only. <i>d/</i> Less than 500.				963,799	1,190,672		668,619
Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.							2,042,311
							2,426,767

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DEC 16 1959

Digest

NOVEMBER -

DECEMBER 1959

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-October agricultural exports in 1959 were 7 percent ahead of 1958. Exports in the first 4 months this fiscal year totaled \$1,346 million, 7 percent more than last year's comparable \$1,263 million. Largest changes were increases of 43 percent in vegetable oils and oilseeds and 32 percent in animal products and the decrease of 33 percent in cotton. (Cotton exports in October this year were more than double the volume of a year ago. See page 2.) Feed grain exports were up 12 percent in value. Rice shipments, up

considerably in volume, were down 2 percent in value due to lower export prices. Exports of commodities other than cotton increased 12 percent.

U.S. agricultural exports, July-October

Commodity	:1958-59:	:1959-60:	Chg.
	\$ Million	%	
Cotton	146	98	-33
Grains & feeds 2/	473	494	+ 4
Wheat & flour 2/	225	220	- 2
Feed grains 2/ 3/	169	189	+12
Rice, milled 2/	42	41	- 2
Tobacco, unmfd.	163	156	- 4
Veg. oils & seeds 2/	131	187	+43
Soybeans	63	78	+24
Ed. veg. oils 2/ 4/	47	79	+68
Fruits & preps. 2/	89	97	+ 9
Vegs. & preps. 2/	43	48	+12
Animals & prods. 2/	147	194	+32
Fats & oils	48	61	+27
Meats & products	30	39	+30
Hides & skins	17	22	+29
Dairy products 2/	29	43	+48
Private relief 5/	41	37	-10
Other 2/	31	35	+13
TOTAL	1,263	1,346	+ 7

1/ Partly revised. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Excludes products.
4/ Cottonseed and soybean. 5/ Mostly CCC donations.

October shipments were slightly above those of a year earlier. October exports were \$360 million this year compared with \$357 million in 1958. This October's value, nearly equal to September's \$361 million, was well above the July-September average of \$329 million. Substantially more cotton, rice, cottonseed oil, animal fats, and dairy products were exported this year than last, but sizable reductions occurred in wheat, tobacco, and soybean oil. Exports of feed grains and soybeans were about the same in both years.

The United Kingdom was the main gainer in export markets. July-September U. S. exports of farm products to all countries this fiscal year were \$81 million ahead

of 1959. (See table below.) Exports to the United Kingdom showed the largest rise: \$33 million; and those to the Netherlands showed the second largest gain: \$26 million. Other countries to which exports showed large increases were Canada, West Germany, Egypt, Turkey, and Denmark. Shipments to Japan ran \$17 million behind a year earlier. Declines also took place in exports to India, Cuba, Spain, Yugoslavia, Mexico, and Korea.

COTTON Cotton exports were up substantially in October. October cotton exports, excluding linters, amounted to 392 thousand running bales this year, 211 thousand more than in 1958. The July-September movement was relatively slow because 1958-crop cotton in CCC was in loan status prior to August 1, and there was some delay in movement of "Choice A" 1959-crop cotton into marketing channels. However, late reports indicate heavy export bookings well into calendar year 1960, and registrations for export under the payment-in-kind program totaled 3.6 million bales through November 20. Exports for the 1959-60 season are now estimated at around 5.5 million bales; U. S. cotton prices are more competitive at lower levels, foreign consumption is increasing, and production and stocks abroad are smaller than last year.

GRAINS Wheat export rate slowed in October. Wheat exports in October 1959, including grain equivalent of flour but excluding donations, were 29 million bushels compared with 36 million a year earlier. The July-October total was 129 million bushels this year compared with 130 million in 1958. Foreign demand as a whole is little changed this year from last, and a large volume of U. S. wheat is continuing to move under Title I of Public Law 480.

U. S. agricultural exports
by country of destination,
July-September 1958 and 1959

Country	: 1958	: 1959	: Chg.
	\$ Million		%
United Kingdom	90.4	123.6	+37
Canada	81.6	89.2	+ 9
Netherlands	52.2	78.0	+49
West Germany	62.7	73.0	+16
Japan	78.5	61.3	-22
India	43.5	37.7	-13
Italy	34.5	34.0	- 1
Poland	36.4	32.7	-10
Cuba	39.9	30.6	-23
Belgium	27.1	27.8	+ 3
Venezuela	20.9	24.6	+18
Spain	32.2	24.4	-24
Brazil	13.9	21.0	+51
Turkey	7.4	19.6	+165
Yugoslavia	23.5	19.4	-17
Philippines	14.8	15.8	+ 7
Egypt	2.4	15.6	+560
Mexico	24.0	15.4	-36
Korea (Rep.)	24.2	13.1	-46
Other	195.4	229.9	+18
TOTAL	905.5	986.7	+ 9

Feed grain exports, down from September, were still ahead for July-October. Feed grain exports, which have been around 1 million short tons a month for some time, dipped to 861 thousand tons in October, reflecting the dock strike. October's total this year was about the same as a year ago. Due to heavy movement earlier this year, July-October shipments at 4,373 thousand tons were ahead of last year by 621 thousand. Much of the improvement stemmed from expanding livestock and poultry production abroad, but the drought in Europe also raised needs.

TOBACCO July-October tobacco exports were down from a year ago. Following upon the 94 million pounds shipped in September, tobacco exports in October were 50 million pounds,

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

November 30
1959

Removal of foreign trade restrictions against imports from the United States, including farm products, is today a major Government policy issue. Appeals are being made and arguments advanced at highest levels in the Nation's foreign relationships in the cause of trade liberalization. With the remarkably successful financial recovery of many foreign countries, the postwar dollar problem has practically disappeared. The International Monetary Fund has reported that discrimination on balance-of-payments grounds generally is no longer justifiable.

New market opportunities for U. S. agriculture as the result of trade liberalization have been reported in TNR. Some are the outgrowth of the U. S. drive at the recent 15th Session of the GATT to end discrimination against U. S. products. Latest step is the British liberalization of dollar imports of canned and cooked frozen poultry.

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The U. S. exhibit at the first World Agriculture Fair (New Delhi, India, December 11-February 14), to be officially opened by President Eisenhower, will mirror the dynamic efficiency of U. S. agriculture. Displays will portray the rapid progress and unsurpassed productivity achieved under a free enterprise system by featuring the roles of research, technology, and education in production and by demonstrating farm-to-consumer merchandising (including grading, processing, packaging, transportation, wholesaling, and retailing).

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The success of FAS-industry efforts to demonstrate to South Americans the values of soybean oil as food is paying dividends. Peru and Chile have bought 15 thousand tons of U. S. soybean oil for dollars as the result of market development projects. An oil-processing technician dispatched by the Soybean Council of America provided technological information needed to process soybean oil for food use. Both countries have long used cottonseed, sunflower, and rapeseed oil for food.

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The first Title I Public Law 480 agreement was signed with the United Arab Republic (Syria Region) November 16 for wheat and barley totaling \$9.6 million. A supplemental agreement with India for \$18.5 million of rice was announced November 23.

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Britain's prolonged drought of last summer has created a strong demand for oilcake and meal. With grass and hay crops below normal, feeding in some areas started 2 months earlier than usual. Oilcake and meal imports during the first 8 months of 1959 were one-third above a year earlier. Soybean meal imports alone in the first 8 months of this year have already exceeded the total for 1958.

34 million under a year earlier. July-October shipments totaled 206 million pounds, 11 million less than last year. Higher U. S. prices relative to foreign prices have encouraged increased purchases from competitors, mainly Rhodesia-Nyasaland, which this year had a record crop.

FATS AND OILS July-October soybean exports were higher this year. Soybean exports in October 1959 were equal to the 12 million bushels shipped a year ago. July-October shipments totaling 34 million bushels were 7 million above a year earlier. Foreign supplies have continued limited and foreign demand has remained strong.

Limited foreign supplies and large shipments under Public Law 480 favored U. S. vegetable oil exports. Combined shipments of cottonseed and soybean oils in October were 96 million pounds, 16 million more than a year earlier but well below the July-September 1959 average of 176 million. July-October exports were 624 million pounds this year compared with 354 million last year. There was a heavy movement under Public Law 480 in this period. Exports for dollars rose sharply, probably because of a need to replenish stocks and limited supplies from other sources. Copra and coconut oil supplies generally have been relatively tight for some time. Argentina has been in a deficit edible oil position. Canada has a substantially reduced rapeseed crop.

Lard and tallow exports expanded. July-October lard exports rose from 126 million pounds in 1958 to 223 million in 1959; and edible and inedible tallow, from 344 million pounds to 484 million. The sharp increase in U. S. hog slaughter the past year and lower prices have strongly stimulated lard exports. While the cattle slaughter rate has remained relatively low, increased marketings of fatter animals have resulted in more tallow output available for export at competitive prices.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Orange exports were aided by trade liberalization. July-October exports of fresh oranges totaled 167 million pounds in 1959 compared with 98 million in 1958. Exports for the season ending in October were 568 million pounds compared with the prior season's 406 million. Exports were helped by the larger domestic supply this past season, but of greater importance were the French liberalization of summer oranges and British liberalization of all fresh oranges.

Price-supply relationships stimulated 1958-59 potato exports. Exports of white potatoes were 311 million pounds for the season ending September 30, 1959 against 248 million the previous season. Larger U. S. supplies and lower prices encouraged sales in Canada, where supplies were smaller and prices higher than in the prior season.

DAIRY PRODUCTS Europe's drought spurred demand for nonfat dry milk. July-October shipments of dairy products rose from \$29 million in 1958 to \$43 million in 1959. Shipments of nonfat dry milk expanded from 64 million to 124 million pounds, excluding donations. The summer's drought in Europe hurt milk output there.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: September 1958 and 1959 and July-September 1958 and 1959 ^{a/}

Commodity exported	Unit:	September		July-September							
		1958	Quantity	1958	Value	1958	Quantity	1959	1958	Value	
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	dollars	Thousands	1,000	dollars	Thousands	1,000	Value
Cheese	Lb.	1,163	621	388	287	1,995	1,092	873	1,092	873	
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	4,358	9,259	654	1,471	17,425	36,991	2,744	5,743	5,743	
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	1,523	2,798	886	1,571	5,165	6,752	2,841	3,822	3,822	
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	15,052	30,972	2,082	3,974	53,414	95,600	6,900	11,060	11,060	
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,314	1,188	1,030	657	8,873	3,475	4,056	2,074	2,074	
Beef and veal, total ^{b/}	Lb.	2,514	2,729	867	989	5,437	7,042	2,106	2,679	2,679	
Pork, total ^{b/}	Lb.	3,627	6,546	1,487	1,816	11,675	19,159	4,724	5,520	5,520	
Lard	Lb.	25,177	57,279	3,383	5,219	83,933	155,179	11,409	14,632	14,632	
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	88,136	121,755	7,406	8,973	258,789	344,922	22,091	26,111	26,111	
Cotton, unmfd., excl. Linters (running bales)	Bales	212	230	29,732	25,610	889	457	121,362	52,091	52,091	
Apples, fresh	Lb.	7,569	11,599	684	963	16,062	18,720	1,467	1,477	1,477	
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	19,457	34,636	1,995	2,559	82,721	140,625	7,878	10,177	10,177	
Prunes, dried	Lb.	9,726	2,697	1,888	649	20,627	4,886	3,835	1,229	1,229	
Raisins and currants	Lb.	1,571	5,070	375	1,019	3,904	9,029	939	1,948	1,948	
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	44,794	45,412	7,019	5,986	93,695	129,641	14,596	18,240	18,240	
Orange juice	Gal.	854	839	2,229	1,784	2,864	2,480	6,267	5,150	5,150	
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	10,417	11,254	11,812	11,606	37,951	39,481	41,345	39,580	39,580	
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	16,973	15,746	22,268	20,691	43,395	52,998	57,866	69,510	69,510	
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,528	8,846	7,561	9,854	24,177	29,397	27,057	31,935	31,935	
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	649	2,261	456	1,485	5,706	16,058	3,343	10,505	10,505	
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Bu.	132,055	90,401	10,049	6,451	425,471	436,247	31,859	28,317	28,317	
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	961	467	1,114	544	5,198	1,490	6,362	1,805	1,805	
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	26,611	27,627	46,558	47,947	80,723	86,699	139,694	150,294	150,294	
Flour, wholly or U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,783	2,347	7,599	8,747	5,545	5,403	23,456	20,777	20,777	
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,149	1,346	3,249	4,381	3,196	4,228	9,439	13,333	13,333	
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	6,714	6,714	3,995	15,495	14,542	21,786	35,333	50,997	50,997	
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	103,601	135,406	13,302	14,992	258,616	393,531	34,068	44,671	44,671	
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	2,274	16,654	362	2,620	14,877	134,095	2,614	21,132	21,132	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	58,767	93,654	45,492	70,288	133,501	156,081	99,440	116,752	116,752	
Beans, dried	Lb.	32,515	33,945	2,505	2,768	72,143	127,048	5,481	9,926	9,926	
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	20,518	29,028	1,185	2,009	42,638	51,645	2,348	3,378	3,378	
Potatoes, white	Lb.	29,777	23,157	842	611	76,439	81,547	2,014	2,296	2,296	
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	6,359	8,205	974	1,230	28,768	22,675	4,662	3,508	3,508	
Food exported for relief, etc.	Lb.			10,525	11,037			28,557	31,410	31,410	
Other agricultural commodities	Lb.			45,671	64,945			136,268	173,708	173,708	
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				297,624	361,228			905,513	986,660	986,660	
				1,351,064	1,464,203			4,134,925	4,302,275	4,302,275	

^{a/} Preliminary. ^{b/} Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: October 1958 and 1959 and July-October 1958 and 1959 ^{a/}

Commodity exported	Unit:	October		July-October					
		1958	Quantity	1958	Value	1958	Quantity	1959	Value
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Cheese	Lb.	2,027	769	606	1,000	1,983	2,764	1,000	1,000
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	8,568	11,491	1,344	1,744	25,993	48,481	4,087	7,487
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	2,340	1,276	1,264	812	7,505	8,027	4,105	4,634
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	10,698	27,786	1,708	3,090	64,112	123,386	8,607	14,151
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,287	2,720	1,070	1,262	11,161	6,195	5,127	3,337
Beef and veal, total ^{b/}	Lb.	3,027	3,379	1,053	1,166	8,464	10,392	3,160	3,833
Pork, total ^{b/}	Lb.	5,134	6,896	1,935	1,914	16,809	26,056	6,659	7,434
Lard	Lb.	39,322	67,845	5,284	6,096	125,563	223,024	16,969	20,728
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	85,057	139,176	7,277	10,111	343,846	484,099	29,368	36,222
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (running bales)	Bale:	181	392	24,670	45,493	1,070	849	146,032	97,568
Apples, fresh	Lb.	10,168	17,095	859	1,401	26,230	35,815	2,326	2,878
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	15,297	26,254	1,640	1,988	98,019	166,879	9,518	12,165
Prunes, dried	Lb.	10,544	21,452	2,503	4,966	31,171	26,339	6,338	6,194
Raisins and currants	Lb.	12,547	19,266	2,867	3,230	16,452	28,295	3,806	5,177
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	57,844	54,145	8,297	7,156	151,539	183,786	22,894	25,396
Orange juice	Gal.	493	665	1,194	1,504	3,356	3,145	7,461	6,654
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	9,263	12,340	10,517	12,718	47,215	51,821	51,862	52,298
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	15,631	12,835	19,810	15,990	59,026	65,832	77,676	85,500
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,211	5,083	7,964	5,636	30,388	34,481	35,021	37,571
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,500	3,972	1,154	2,694	7,205	20,031	4,497	13,199
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	132,159	201,015	10,424	13,182	557,630	637,262	42,284	41,499
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	296	263	357	316	5,495	1,753	6,718	2,122
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	29,587	25,527	50,847	42,535	110,310	112,330	190,541	193,005
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,847	1,657	11,757	6,698	8,392	7,061	35,212	27,475
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,444	1,384	4,009	4,550	4,610	5,612	13,448	17,883
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	12,053	12,088	27,364	27,084	26,595	33,873	62,697	78,081
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	76,370	31,946	9,486	2,702	334,987	425,477	43,553	48,372
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	3,767	64,407	549	9,396	18,644	198,502	3,162	30,528
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	83,620	50,144	63,115	39,179	217,121	205,733	162,555	155,491
Beans, dried	Lb.	22,701	31,634	1,861	2,418	94,844	158,681	7,342	12,344
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	20,097	27,782	1,344	1,877	62,735	79,427	3,692	5,255
Potatoes, white	Lb.	38,431	32,976	1,070	878	114,871	114,523	3,084	3,174
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	10,649	10,661	1,516	1,612	39,418	33,336	6,178	5,120
Food exported for relief, etc.								41,270	36,868
Other agricultural commodities									
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				58,023	71,613			194,293	245,282
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES						357,451	359,797		
								1,263,240	1,346,126
								1,584,092	1,460,534
								5,719,017	5,762,809

^{a/} Preliminary. ^{b/} Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): September 1958 and 1959 and July-September 1958 and 1959

Commodity imported	Unit:	Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1958	1959	1,000 dollars	1959	1,000 dollars	1958	1,000 dollars	1959
SUPPLEMENTARY									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	93	22	12,162	2,623	205	89	27,586	11,983
Cheese	Lb.	4,197	6,724	2,015	3,533	10,318	14,244	5,080	7,345
Hides and skins	Lb.	9,401	18,148	3,442	8,994	35,471	44,579	12,946	21,393
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	46,679	88,618	15,677	31,011	141,173	217,237	47,051	77,207
Pork, total b/	Lb.	13,837	12,101	9,224	8,003	46,032	39,664	31,551	25,711
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	6,959	9,951	5,481	7,936	20,341	29,374	15,911	20,383
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bales	23	24	3,522	3,134	109	123	21,720	19,413
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	g/	4	29	391	2	12	425	1,526
Olives in brine	Gal.	934	1,017	1,466	1,484	3,676	3,027	5,403	4,626
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	7,063	9,317	888	1,144	25,328	32,635	3,058	3,942
Pineapple juice	Gal.	423	150	158	166	1,116	1,018	498	485
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	899	1,292	1,133	1,721	3,027	2,843	3,901	3,872
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	195	144	176	135	1,872	457	1,447	412
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	450	538	716	916	1,222	1,135	1,831	1,876
Feeds and fodders	£/	£/	£/	1,022	451	£/	£/	3,230	1,686
Nuts and preparations	£/	£/	£/	5,549	7,419	£/	£/	15,697	20,244
Copra	£/	65,238	61,588	5,133	5,394	161,739	184,332	13,175	17,930
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	£/	50,707	47,331	7,933	8,071	149,082	134,952	23,613	23,977
Seeds, field and garden	£/	£/	£/	1,543	1,553	£/	£/	5,568	3,978
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	389	457	43,472	50,471	1,239	1,419	138,307	156,799
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	13,612	23,024	1,364	2,534	69,103	76,591	8,913	7,966
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	9,095	8,566	6,689	6,083	30,120	29,059	22,193	20,753
Tobacco, other	Lb.	3,231	3,132	2,656	2,809	9,854	9,444	8,255	7,849
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	192	310	11	18	1,540	2,388	87	165
Other supplementary				33,472	35,059			88,859	89,326
Total supplementary				164,933	191,053			503,305	550,847
COMPLEMENTARY									
Silk, raw	Lb.	259	1,022	946	3,891	881	1,966	3,153	7,393
Wool, unmfd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	13,200	23,422	5,776	12,753	33,103	56,868	15,101	30,274
Bananas	Bunch	3,744	4,085	5,349	5,929	11,008	12,883	15,527	17,804
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	14,127	41,651	6,215	14,362	57,013	98,306	23,801	33,156
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	195,524	402,714	83,530	136,732	551,837	854,825	243,855	297,846
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	297	381	763	644	950	937	2,475	1,695
Tea	Lb.	7,278	7,264	3,381	3,433	24,290	25,188	11,135	11,401
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	9,275	7,911	3,653	3,006	21,061	20,348	8,666	7,940
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	8	12	1,115	1,827	23	31	3,182	4,926
Rubber, crude	Lb.	92,636	106,721	20,200	34,958	237,966	314,785	51,564	99,110
Other complementary				6,937	10,026			18,772	24,841
Total complementary				137,865	227,561			397,231	536,386
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				302,798	418,614			900,536	1,087,233
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES								3,114,337	3,775,442

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. £/ Reported in value only. d/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Official Business

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IMPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-September agricultural imports were 21 percent larger this year. Imports in July-September were \$1,087 million in this fiscal year, \$187 million above those a year earlier. Complementary imports gained by \$139 million, or 35 percent, while supplementary imports moved up by \$48 million, or 10 percent.

Coffee, rubber, and carpet wool led in complementary gain. July-September complementary imports (items unlike those produced by U. S. agriculture) increased from \$397 million in 1958 to \$536 million in 1959. Two-thirds of the rise occurred in September alone, principally reflecting a doubling of coffee imports. More than 80 percent of the quarter's gain was accounted for by coffee, rubber, and carpet wool.

Beef predominated in supplementary gain. July-September supplementary (competitive) imports advanced from \$503 million in 1958 to \$551 million in 1959. Over half of the increase occurred in September, reflecting largely advances in beef and veal, hides and skins, and cane sugar that were partly offset by reductions in dutiable cattle.